Well Informed People Read The Gazette—That's Why They Are Well Informed

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

THE WEATHER. Rain or snow Monday, snow in mountains. Tuesday partly cloudy.

NO. 9431 35TH YEAR COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1907 PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WRECKS OF A DAY

THREE KILLED AND SCORES INJURED.

HEAD-ON COLLISION ON C. & S.

PASSENGERS HAVE MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM DEATH

PULLMAN SLEEPER BURNS

Passenger on Los Angeles Limited Cremated—Train on Santa Fe Rolls Down Embankment—Fatal Accident Near Winnipeg

DENVER, Jan. 6.—While running five miles an hour through a heavy fog and on frosty rails the Colorado & Southern passenger train between Denver and Golden crashed head-on into a freight standing on the main line track shortly before noon today, seriously injuring several passengers and firemen. Eleven in all were hurt, although it is believed none of the injured will die.

Mrs. ... of ... was the most seriously hurt. She was hurled from a front seat in the day coach against a hot stove in the forward end of the car. Following the second impact she was struck on the head by a flying ... and rendered unconscious. All of the passengers were thrown from their seats and piled in the wreckage of the ... seat. Both engines were badly damaged.

The other passengers injured were: Brakeman W. H. Warren, Denver, head and face badly bruised.

Conductor P. S. Reed, Denver, face cut by glass and his back wrenched.

Mrs. Nelson, Denver, hurt and badly bruised.

Ruth Nelson, Denver, ... seriously.

Mrs. H. L. Miller, Denver, badly bruised about the body.

W. J. Young, Denver, knee bruised.

J. Anderson, Golden, right arm wrenched and neck hurt.

That none of those in the wreck were killed is considered miraculous. In the collision the bottoms of ... seats split ... and other articles of baggage were thrown in all directions. So severe was the shock that a number of windows were broken out of the coaches.

ONE KILLED; THREE INJURED

Pullman Sleeper Catches Fire While Train Is in Motion.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Jan. 6.—One passenger was killed and three injured this morning on Los Angeles limited train No. 8 when a Pullman sleeper caught fire while the train was running from Council Bluffs to Missouri Valley en route to Chicago.

Dead:

LOUIS DE TARIO, Washington, D. C., clerk of the house committee on irrigation.

Injured:

... hand ... burned slightly face, neck and hand.

H. ... Brow, Salt Lake, right ... by glass.

Mrs. ... Higgins, Carbondale, Pa., ... from exposure.

... was within ... of ... and near Missouri Valley ... in Pullman car ... were aroused by smoke. The ... of the fire could not be determined but it had undoubtedly been ... for some time before being discovered ... the car was filled with ... smoke which suffocated the passengers. Louis De Tario, aged ..., whose home is in Laramie, Wyo., but who has for some time held the position of clerk of the house committee on irrigation, was dead when found. The fire had started in ... his ... the flames ... almost denuding it and causing ... disfiguration. De Tario's Washington address is 1101 K street, N. W.

Cause of Fire Unknown

The passengers from the burned car lost practically all the personal effects they had with them, most of them escaping in their sleeping garments.

The cause of the fire is not known. It is said by the conductor and passengers to have originated inside the car and apparently in one of the berths. One theory is that it started in a berth occupied by a woman with a small infant who had been using an alcohol lamp to heat milk for the baby.

The car was badly damaged.

ROLLS DOWN EMBANKMENT

Entire Train Leaves Track, Running at Slow Speed—Several Injured

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Jan. 6.—Santa Fe passenger train No. 8, eastbound, ran into the ditch at Bluewater ... miles west of here late last night. The entire train left the track and rolled down a high embankment. The train was running slowly at the time, which it is believed accounts for the fact that there was no loss of life. Several trainmen and passengers are severely but not fatally ... The most seriously injured are:

T. C. Craw, brakeman, broken leg and injuries about head.

W. J. Perkins, mail clerk, ... broken.

Traffic was delayed ... hours.

Two Killed and Six Injured

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 6.—Six ... Canadian Pacific trans-continental train No. 2, which left Winnipeg Saturday afternoon were derailed this afternoon 25 miles west of Fort William by a broken rail. H. Smith and ... Campbell, waiters, both of Montreal, were killed. Six persons were injured.

PRIEST SUES HARRY K. THAW

Desires to Recover Money Spent in Securing Valuable Witness

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Jos. ... Hines, a clerk for Elias Rosenthal, a lawyer of this city, has placed in the hands of Warden Flynn of the Tombs a summons in a suit to recover $3,0... from Harry K. Thaw. The ... is Rev. ... of the Church of ... in Bayonne, N. J. According to the complaint the priest demands the money in consideration of expenditures made by him in the effort to get the story of a young girl now in ... and which ... Thaw's belief would be valuable to him in his defense for the murder of Stanford White.

STEPHEN V. ANNINKIN DEAD

Founder of Group of Toil Dies in Province of Kiev

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 6.—The death is reported in the province of Kiev, after a long illness, of Stephen ... Anninkin, the foremost leader of the peasants, founder of the group of toil and ex-member of the lower house of parliament. The Novoe Vremya voices its sincere sorrow at the loss of this self-made man who wielded the powers of his intellect among the peasants. Anninkin was born a peasant in 1864. He became a school teacher and was one of the pioneers in the revolutionary propaganda among the peasants. For this he suffered long terms of imprisonment and exile which undermined his health.

ANARCHISTS ARRESTED

EMMA GOLDMAN MAKES INCENDIARY SPEECH.

Is Taken From Hall in New York by Police, in Company With Three Others

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Alexander Berkman, who ... summer was released from state prison after having served 14 years for an attack on Henry C. Frick following the Homestead Pa. riot of 1892, Emma Goldman and two others were arrested today by detectives who broke up an anarchist meeting on the east side.

Emma Goldman made the speech which moved the police to action while Berkman exhorted the audience to disobey the command to disperse. The other prisoners are John R. Corvell, who presided at the meeting and Israel L. Schwartz, a youth of 16 years, who refused to leave the hall when it was cleared.

Emma Goldman is charged with a violation of that section of the penal code which makes it a felony to give utterance from a public platform to incendiary speeches. Berkman and Corvell are held as accessories. Emma Goldman had not proceeded far in her address when she was interrupted by the police, according to whom she said among other things, in English: "It is ridiculous to think that society cannot get along without government. We will say to the government: Give us what belongs to us in peace and if you do not give it to us in peace we will take it by force. As long as I live and am able to explain myself I will use force against a government."

As the detectives moved toward the stage there was a stampede for the exits which Berkman tried to stop.

Emma Goldman and Berkman were later released on bail, a bond of $1,000 in each case being furnished.

APPROVES HUGHES' ATTITUDE

Publicity Bill Organization Pleased With Utterances of Governor Regarding Movement

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Perry Belmont of New York, president of the National Publicity Bill organization, made public a letter to Governor Hughes of New York in approval of the governor's utterances regarding the publicity movement. Mr. Belmont writes to the governor as follows:

"On behalf of the Publicity Bill association, of which you have been a member since its inception, I have been authorized by the executive committee to convey to you the appreciation of the organization of the reference made to this movement in your first annual message to the New York legislature.

"The successful operation of the publicity law at the recent state election in New York has given renewed impetus to the movement to obtain a national publicity law. In two years there will be in the state election in New York ... the same time as the presidential and congressional election. The new law compels publicity of contributions and expenditures on the part of state and ... political committees. The absence of a federal law should now be enacted before ... compelling publicity of contributions and expenditures on the part of national and congressional committees would impair the efficiency of existing publicity laws. Federal and state publicity laws would supplement each other."

FOR VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS

Taft Will Send Draft of Bill to Congress This Week

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Secretary Taft will submit to congress this week a draft of the bill for the organization of volunteer regiments in time of war similar to those organized in 1898 for service in the Philippines, which were officered by regular army officers. This measure is intended to eradicate the plan of having state volunteer regiments organized and officered by civilians appointed because of the political influence rather than by any particular ability they have shown for military duty.

SITUATION ACUTE

ALIENS ARRIVING ARE OF BAD CHARACTER.

DRASTIC MEASURES REQUIRED

BIG INCREASE IN NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS LANDED

MUCH SMUGGLING PRACTICED

Japs Coming From Honolulu and Canadian Ports at Alarming Rate—Many Italians, Greeks, Russians and Turks—Annual Report Filed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, produced a record eclipsing all former figures on the subject of immigration according to the annual report of Frank Sargent, commissioner general of immigration. During that period the report says the population of the United States was increased by the admission of 1,100,735 immigrant aliens and 65,618 non-immigrant aliens entered at its ports making a total ... 1,166,3... The increase over last year's record of 1,09... was 10...8. During the fiscal year 1906 the department rejected 11,480 aliens and during the past year 1,43... of the immigrant aliens that is those who intend settling in the United States.

Without exception the report says the countries from which are formerly obtained the greater part of our foreign population and which are inhabited by races nearly akin to our own has supplied us with smaller numbers during the past year than 1905—Ireland 1...50, England 1...8, Sweden ...8, Germany 2,010, Denmark 1,2...9 and Scotland 1,111 less. On the other hand the four most considerable gains are Italy ..., Russia 30,7..., Greece 8,374 and Turkey 3,16...

Drastic Measures Required

The immigration from southern and eastern Europe the commissioner says is a result of general unrest existing among the laboring classes. The commissioner says that drastic measures are required to effect a discontinuance of these practices.

That the physical and mental quality of the aliens we are now receiving is much below that of those who have come in former years he says is evident. The North Atlantic and North Central states together, received 90 per cent of the entire immigration of 1906, the south four per cent.

The report refers to what the commissioner believes to have been extensive schemes to secure foreign labor brought to light in the past year and now being investigated. The evidence is already at hand, the report says, to show that some individuals or corporations engaged in importing numbers of Japanese laborers to work on the railroads of the northwest.

Japs Coming at Alarming Rate

These Japanese come to Hawaii destined to "hotels" kept by labor agents and claim that they are merely seeking labor that may be secured in the island. They are admitted to the islands and after remaining a few days or weeks there they ship for northwestern mainland ports. Having been admitted at the Hawaiian ports their voyage thence is coastwise and they cannot be examined on a removal to the mainland ports under the alien labor contract or any other provision of the immigration laws. The immigration commissioner at San Francisco reports that Japanese have been arriving there coastwise from Honolulu and from Canadian ports at the rate of 1,000 to 2,000 per month.

The complete and detailed registration of all Chinese laborers found in the United States a year after the registration of all Chinese in the United States is against recommended.

Chinese Coolies Smuggled

The commissioner reports that on the Mexican border Chinese coolies are constantly being smuggled into this country from Mexico.

The commissioner again recommends increasing the penalties on steamship companies for bringing aliens afflicted with dangerous or loathsome diseases. The president's suggestion for closing the Mexican border to all aliens except citizens of Mexico is also urged.

During the early part of the year, the report says, the white slave traffic was extensively revived. Many of the girls and women imported for immoral purposes were brought through Mexico and secured a right to citizenship by marrying Chinese born in this country.

FAMILY TROUBLES THE CAUSE

Man Shoots Wife, Sister-in-Law, Then Himself

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 6.—Frederick B. Moffit, until recently city salesman of the Portland branch of the Pacific Biscuit company, today shot and slightly wounded his wife, shot to death Miss Emma Helms, his sister in law, and then sent a bullet into his own head. Family troubles are alleged to have been the cause of the deed.

CITY OF PANAMA LANDS SAFE

Reaches Mazatlan With All on Board—Had Rough Trip

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 6.—According to a telegram from Mazatlan sent to the Associated Press, the City of Panama arrived at that port at 5 p. m. today. She experienced a rough trip, but sustained only slight damage. All on board were safe.

MINING ENGINEERS ARRESTED

Had Forcibly Entered Miner's Cabin at Goldfield.

GOLDFIELD, Nev., Jan. 6.—Three prominent mining engineers in the employ of the Wingfield Nixon Consolidated Mines merger were arrested last night on the charge of forcibly entering a miner's cabin and after searching the premises robbing the occupant of $26. The supposition is that they were searching for stolen high grade ore. The act ... of the miners in causing their arrest is thought to be backed by the miners union.

DAMAGE BY DYNAMITE BOMB

Entire Front of Building in Rochester Blown Out

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The entire front of a building in the business section was blown ... tonight only a few feet away from ... Salvation Army ... falling ... in the street and ... close by was packed ... It is believed the explosion was caused by a dynamite bomb thrown ... metal chute leading to ... of the building.

STRIKE IS AT AN END

FIREMEN ON S. P. WILL GO BACK TO WORK.

Basis of Settlement Reached at Conference in Houston Between Vice Grand Masters.

HOUSTON, Tex., Jan. 6.—The strike of the firemen on the Southern Pacific is at an end. The men go back ... tomorrow at noon. ... was reached tonight ... conference between Vice Grand Master Shea for the men and Vice Grand Master Wills for the engineers. Railway officials had no part in the final conclusion of the trouble.

The principal contention of the men when the strike was declared concerned the right of jurisdiction over the switch engines. In other words the firemen's organization contended that a fireman's seniority as engineer date from the time he became a fireman. The engineers date their seniority from the time the engineer becomes an engineer. In contract with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers the company gives jurisdiction over the engineers to that brotherhood and the company could make no move in the matter.

The engineers brotherhood faced the proposition of protecting those engineers who had taken the places of the strikers. To all purposes those engineers who had gone out on a strike had lost their seniority to the engineers who took their places. The officials of the firemen's brotherhood having receded from the demands they made when the strike was declared or the demands on which the strike was declared, felt that if there was a settlement they should protect those engineers of their organization who left their places and secure for them their standing on the seniority lists at the time of the strike.

Delicate Problem

It was a very delicate problem to be solved and it is not fully solved as yet but has been left to the general committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to decide. It was learned tonight that the agreement covering this basis of settlement has been signed by the officials of the two brotherhoods and that the firemen will return to work tomorrow at noon pending the solution of their seniority by the committee of locomotive engineers.

Mr. Shea of the firemen's organization stated that no settlement had been reached and denied that any document had been signed. He said:

"Present indications favor an amicable settlement for the engineers ... and ... nothing will be injected into the proceedings to prevent a settlement ... the term."

Notwithstanding this statement Mr. Shea ... it can be stated that a basis of settlement has been reached and that he has receded from his position when the strike was declared as to the control of the engineer members of his organization and has ... even further ... leaving it to a committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers just what the status of the striking engineers will be ... seniority list.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—A ... meeting ... the Brotherhood ... Engineers, Firemen and ... was ... commerce ... terms of settlement ... strike ... Southern Pacific lines in Texas practically completed.

... to be known ... Mr. Clark ... appointment ... president of the ... Railway Conductors ... efforts ... end the ... resulted ... strike ...

DAMAGE AT LOWELL HEAVY

Dynamite Explosion Causes Loss of Nearly $50,000

EL PASO, Jan. 6.—Advices from Lowell, Ariz., today are to the effect that the damage done to the town by the explosion of Denn-Arizona company's magazine containing ... pounds of dynamite will be ... while the damage to the company's property is estimated outside of the value of the explosive destroyed at about $1,000. Where the magazine stood is now a hole in the ground sixty feet deep. All of the injured are reported as improving. Foreman Joe Collie, whose skull was fractured, it is said will recover. That many lives were not lost is marvelous, as there were over 100 men at work within a radius of 100 feet.

LITTLE BUSINESS

ROUTINE MATTERS BEFORE LEGISLATURE TODAY.

PREPARING FOR INAUGURATION

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS WILL COMMENCE WEDNESDAY

GUGGENHEIM MEN WORRIED

Ominous Rumblings Come From the Districts in the Hills—May End in Flood of Protest Against the Raw Trade of High Office for Money

Special to the Gazette.

DENVER, Jan. 6.—Only the smallest amount of routine business will be transacted in the legislature tomorrow, the reference of the Frigge-McKenzie contest to the election committee and a brief debate over the report of the committee on rules. Then the legislators will take another day off and prepare for the inaugural ceremonies on Tuesday.

The introduction of bills will commence Wednesday and continue until the thirteenth day after the opening of the session when the real excitement may be expected to commence.

Guggenheim Managers Worried

The managers of Simon Guggenheim's senatorial campaign are still plainly troubled in mind. The rumor is current around headquarters in the Brown Palace hotel that there has been too much shouting in advance of formal conclusion of the bargain by which the senatorship is to be sold to the western head of the American Smelting and Refining company for general campaign contribution and alleged liberal use of expense money to defray the cost of electing friendly men to the state legislature.

Ominous rumbling comes from the districts in the hills and in the mesas that may end within the week in a flood of protest from the constituents of the legislators now in Denver against the raw trade of the high office for money.

Bosses Alive to Danger

That the bosses are alive to the danger is apparent. Hurried conferences in the back rooms of the suite on the eighth floor of the Brown Palace at which Simon Guggenheim himself was a central figure were the order of the day yesterday. There were mutterings of discontent even among those who had been counted as faithful.

It is understood that the Sixteenth general assembly may bond the state of Colorado for a sum aggregating nearly $4,000,000, the bonds to run for twenty years and to bear interest at 4 per cent. This has been agreed upon after long deliberation as a measure necessary to save the state's credit and it has the support of a majority of the members of the legislature.

Bonds to Be Issued

The bonds will be issued to pay two old debts. The first was created by what is known as the deficiency warrants which for many years have caused a scandal in the different legislatures which have assembled. Payment was originally withheld on these warrants because of the many graft bills which were included, but these have gradually been sifted out until now the amount to be paid is said to be honestly due from the state.

Some of the warrants were issued for salaries of officials and other legitimate expenses which there is no doubt should be promptly liquidated.

Another reason urged for the payment of the warrants is that after they were issued many of them passed into the hands of purchasers who were utterly ignorant of the circumstances under which they were issued and who invested in them on the strength of the credit of the state of Colorado. It is argued that the state should pay the warrants to save its credit if for no other reason. With the interest and penalties the amount to be paid now amounts to ... nearly over $3,000,000. The proposed scheme is to make a refunding bond issue, the bonds to run twenty years and draw 4 per cent.

The same principle it is said will be applied in the payment of the warrants issued for the expenses of the ... the Cripple Creek campaign. These it is generally admitted ... republican majority is in favor of settling the claims.

When the bills for this purpose are introduced in the legislature there is no doubt that they will be made the subject of much comment. It has been claimed in previous years that these warrants have been placed in a pool and that an agent vested with full discretionary power had been employed ... the legislature to make an appropriation ... It was stated that during the last session of the legislature that this agent's commission was to be 5 per cent of the total amount of the warrants, of which ... he was expected to spend a considerable amount in influencing sentiment in the legislature.

PANIC ON BOARD SHIP

Collision of Steamers Causes Excitement Among Passengers

NAPLES, Jan. 6.—Lloyd reports that the North German Lloyd steamer Prinzessin Irene in leaving port Saturday for New York was caught in a strong windstorm and damaged. She was obliged to re-enter the harbor and early this morning collided with the steamer Moltke. Both were damaged and will be compelled to remain here three days for repairs.

The ... passengers on board the Prinzessin Irene became panic-stricken and several of them were slightly injured.

ASK STATUE FOR WOLCOTT

Senator De Long Will Introduce Bill Asking for Appropriation

DENVER, Jan. 6.—Senator Horace T. De Long has prepared a bill for introduction in the senate providing an appropriation for the erection of a statue to the late United States Senator Edward O. Wolcott in the ... of statuary hall in Washington. The bill will call for an appropriation of $... ... size ... to be appropriated ... prescribed.

The bill further provides that the governor shall be chairman of a board of five commissioners which shall ... ... the ...

ANXIOUS FOR LIBEL SUIT

Would Prove Undoing of Cotton Exchange, Says Jordan

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 6.—"I sincerely hope the New York cotton exchange will issue a warrant for libel against me as it threatens, for this will bring out in the courts the charges I have made against it," ... ... Jordan.

This statement was made by Harvie Jordan, president of the Southern Cotton association, on his return from New York and Washington.

Before he left Washington ... Mr. Jordan ... agents of the postoffice department were authorized to inspect the warehouses of the New York exchange and make examination of cotton stored there. This will disclose the truth of all ... charges.

LIVERPOOL IS CUT OFF

SOUTHAMPTON PREFERRED BY WHITE STAR LINE.

Action Taken to Avoid Crossing Channel—Other British Liners May Be Affected

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6.—The White Star Line tonight issued an official statement to the effect that it had decided to transfer its service from Liverpool to Southampton beginning June 5 with the sailing of the new 25,000 ton steamer Adriatic. The other vessels involved in the change are the Oceanic, Majestic and Teutonic. Westbound steamers will call at Cherbourg and proceed to Queenstown where in order to carry out ... obligations with the government they will embark mails as well as passengers, sailing without delay for New York. Eastbound they will call at Plymouth and thence go to Cherbourg, ending the trip at Southampton.

The reason for this important step is not due to any shortcoming of the Liverpool docks or the approachings thereto but is simply to meet the growing demand for travelers for facilities enabling them to embark or disembark at a continental or British port and avoid the ... of crossing the channel.

While the announcement concerns only the vessels named, it remains ... of the company's service being retained here it causes much chagrin, especially as Liverpool is now spending $5,000,000 ... to accommodate the latest types of trans-atlantic greyhounds.

Competition for the first class passenger business is becoming keener each year and the German companies, recognizing this, have been calling at both a French and a British port and it is to meet this competition that the White Star Line's New York steamers will touch at least one French port. It is thought the other British lines will be influenced by the action of the White Star company.

STEAMER PONCE IS OVERDUE

Is Probably Disabled by an Accident to Machinery—Sighted by Shenandoah

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The missing steamer Ponce of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship company, which is about a week overdue at New York en route from Ponce, was ... and proceeding toward New York two days after leaving Ponce. This information was brought into port today by Captain Chapman of the big sailing ship Shenandoah which arrived from ... Captain Chapman reported that on December ... he sighted the Ponce ... fair weather and proceeding at her usual speed toward New York ... signaled ... to report the Shenandoah ... arriving.

Captain Chapman ... the Ponce ... probably been ... by an accident to her machinery and ... part of the regular line ... West ... but ... ... port.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Acting ... Newberry ... the ... at New York ... to ... on ... San Juan. The three revenue cutters will make a search of the entire route ... the ... ship.

WANT FIFTY CENTS INCREASE

Demand Made by Union on Smelter Management

CLEVELAND, ... Jan. ... the ... local mill and smelter ... have ... the management of the ... smelter for an increase of fifty cents a day for all employes who work in change shifts in the various departments. The men are at present and have been for several years, receiving $3 a day. Three hundred men are affected.

WEEK'S FORECAST

SENATE BUSY WITH BROWNSVILLE EPISODE.

RIGHTS OF THE PRESIDENT

LODGE'S AMENDMENT WILL CREATE NEW INTEREST

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL COMES UP

House May Reach Compromise on This Measure—Consideration of Bills First Work of the Week. Base Ball Schedule Will Be Arranged—Auto Show.

The discussion of the crisis in Brownsville, Tex., which resulted in the discharge from the service of three companies of negro troops by the president will continue this week the topic of paramount interest in the senate.

The question will come up Monday and the present indications are that it will continue to hold a front place for three or four days. The introduction of Senator Lodge's amendment to Senator Foraker's resolution will have the effect of injecting a great deal of new matter into the discussion and of shifting the debate from the mere ... of fact in connection with the Brownsville affair to the subject of the general right of the president to ... soldiers.

Will Oppose Amendment

As originally presented Mr. Foraker's resolution called for an inquiry into the shooting up of Brownsville, but as Mr. Lodge's amendment is accepted it will amount to a declaration of the president's right of dismissal regardless of facts and on this account will be opposed by some senators who would have stood with the president in ... the resolution as originally expressed. On the other hand some are willing to vote for the amendment who oppose the inquiry.

It is quite well understood that Senator Foraker will antagonize the amendment ... though it ... that he would allow its acceptance to stand in the way of ... of the adoption of his resolution. ... the position that whatever may be the prerogative of the chief executive in the matter of the dismissal of troops the question is not ... and he will seek to have the two questions of presidential right and of fact separated. Senator Lodge will contend that the president's authority in the matter is of ... importance and in this the Massachusetts senator will be supported by Senator Spooner and a number of other senators on both sides of the ... Many of the Democratic senators will favor the Lodge amendment.

Proposed Inquiry Favored.

There is comparatively little opposition to the proposed inquiry and the probabilities are that the resolution will be promptly disposed of as soon as the Lodge amendment is voted upon, ... or omitted.

Other events set down for the week in the senate are a speech on Tuesday by Mr. Overman on the question of states rights growing out of the Japanese agitations, a speech on Wednesday by Mr. McCumber in support of his service pension bill and a ... on Thursday on Senator La Follette's bill regulating the hours of service on railroads. It is expected that the legislative appropriation bill will be reported to the senate during the week.

The Week in the House

The house will begin the duties of the week by devoting Monday to the consideration of ... taken up under a suspension of the rules and will probably enter upon the consideration of appropriation bills. Tuesday. The army appropriation bill will be reported to the house Monday and this ... the ... of the supply measures ... It will be ... by the fortifications bill and ... succeeded in turn by ... bill making appropriations for the ...

... capitol during the week ... legislation ... Among the measures ... ship subsidy bill ... compromise ... in that direction. The supporters ... general policy for a mail ... aids to South American ... the orient and ... general subsidy ... shipping ... commission ... New York ... two ... important ... showing ... financial condition of the ...

Baseball Schedule

A meeting of the national commission ... composed of the National and American league baseball clubs ... on Monday ... of the two big leagues and ... to Chairman Garry Herrmann of the commission.

The ... Institute of Architects will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at Washington.

The national automobile show will be opened at ... Square Garden, New York ...

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SEVENTY-THREE LYNCHINGS

South Falls Behind Record for Mob Violence.—Some Trifling Causes.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 6.—The year 1906 breaks the record of its predecessors in the number of persons lynched, seventy-three having met death in that tragic manner during the last twelve months. Sixty-nine of the seventy-three were negro men and one a negro woman. This record shows an increase of eight over the year 1905, when sixty-five persons were put to death by mob violence. In 1904 there were 87 lynched; in 1903, 161; in 1902, 96, and in 1901 there were 135 persons mobbed to death.

Fifteen states had lynchings during 1906, as follows: Alabama, 5; Arkansas, 4; Georgia, 9; Indian Territory, 1; Kentucky, 3; Louisiana, 9; Mississippi, 13; Maryland, 1; Missouri, 3; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee, ; Texas, 6; Florida, 6; Colorado, 1.

When compared with 1905, Louisiana increased and Mississippi decreased in the number of lynchings, six occurring in Louisana during the previous year and twenty in Mississippi.

Crimes charged against the seventy-three victims of mob violence in 1906 range as follows: Attacks upon women, 21, including one murder; murder, 11; attempted murder, 2; murder and robbery, 1; dual murder, 1; quadruple murder, 3; quintuple murder, 1; miscegenation, improper proposals, robbery, carrying pistols, theft of calf, theft of $4, disorderly conduct, 1 each.

There were two double lynchings at Mobile, Ala., and Fort Gardner, Fla. Three triple lynchings occurred, at Pelham Sale City, Ga.; Salisbury, N. C., and Springfield, Mo.

Forty-two were hanged, 21 shot in the open, 2 shot while the prisoners were in jail, 2 hanged and shot, 4 hanged and burned, and 1 shot and burned.

There were an even dozen Sunday lynchings—2 in Atlanta, 2 in Arkansas, 1 in Indian Territory, 2 in Kentucky, 1 in Louisiana, 3 in Mississippi, 1 in North Carolina.

Until this year, for twenty years, there had never been a lynching in November, either north or south. This year nine were recorded. There were one or more lynchings during every month of 1906. August had ten, and it was the most prolific. The lynchings by months were: January, 3; February, 6; March, 4; April, 7; May, 8; June, 8; July, 7; August, 10; September, 3; October, 11; November, 9; December, 5.

REDRESS AT THE BALLOT BOX

Vatican Authorities May Go to Extreme to Force French Catholics to Act.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Developments in the church and state situation continue to indicate that the vatican authorities feel constrained to vindicate their course by which church property in France, to the value of $125,000,000, was forfeited, by the rejection of everything offered by the government, and will even go to the extent of ordering the clergy to leave the churches, in the hope of driving French Catholics to demand redress at the ballot box.

Bishop La Croix of Tarentaise, has received orders from the vatican necessitating the dissolution of an association which he had formed with the object of retaining the church property in order to support the stricken clergy in his diocese.

Many bishops are issuing appeals to the faithful for funds, painting the situation in the darkest colors. Cardinal Richard's manifesto, which will be read in the Paris churches tomorrow, will say:

"The spoliation of the church in France will soon be complete. The government has repudiated its sacred obligations by impressing public worship budget. Priests have been driven from their homes, and, as if this were not enough, the church has been stripped of all the property received through the liberality of the faithful during the past century. Even the fund of the aged and infirm clergy is today sequestered and tomorrow will be confiscated."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

BIG GAIN OVER 1905

REVENUE OF POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT LARGE.

From Indications, Unprecedented Increase Is Being Maintained. Hitchcock's Suggestions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A proposition to increase postal clerks' salaries and the proposed abandonment of the "back stamp" on letters are discussed by first Assistant Postmaster General Hitchcock in his annual report made public. Parts of the report given out in advance already have been given out by the Associated Press.

The report shows that at the close of the year 65,000 postoffices were in operation and that the total number of employes, not including postmasters and assistant postmasters, was nearly 156,000. The total personnel of postoffices of all classes aggregated 205,288.

The gain in postoffice revenue during the year, about $15,000,000, was unexpectedly large and the returns for the present fiscal year thus far indicate that the unprecedented gain is being maintained. So great is this gain, Mr. Hitchcock points out, that the additional appropriations requested of congress scarcely will be sufficient to maintain the service. In view of the large increase of the business of the department, Mr. Hitchcock says a larger administrative organization is imperative. He urges that the present force of his bureau be strengthened by the appointment of additional high grade men and the appointment of a larger force of field agents to keep the department in closer touch with the postal needs of the country.

Study of the location of postoffices has occupied considerable time during the year.

"The responsibility of placing the main office," says the report, "in such proximity to the principal railway station that the mail can be delivered from the train to the working room without intermediate hauling, is becoming more generally recognized."

The department has established a uniform rent for postoffice boxes, eliminating entirely the dissimilarity of charges heretofore prevailing. The rate is made according to a carefully graduated scale and runs from ten cents a quarter in small fourth class offices to $4 a quarter in the New York city office.

Mr. Hitchcock reports that the use of specially equipped automobiles in the collection service in Baltimore has proved so successful that the department is planning for a similar collection service in several other cities.

Mr. Hitchcock says while the gross receipts of city delivery offices were 10.06 per cent greater in 1906 than in the preceding year, the cost of the service was but 5.07 per cent more than in 1905 and the average per cent of cost of service to gross receipts was but 18.19 as against 19.05 in 1905.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND RIGHT

Temps, Discussing Recent Sermon, Indorses Prelate's Views.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The Temps, reproducing the full text of Archbishop Ireland's recent sermon concerning French Catholics, considers that the American prelate placed his finger upon the national weakness, when, "sparing neither republican reactionary nor anticlerical Catholics, he reproaches all alike with their traditional hereditary inability to comprehend the meaning of true liberty because the idea of the omnipotence of the state has always been dominant in France, leading to the inevitable spirit of intolerance toward the vanquished.

"Liberty will not be established in France," continues the Temps, "until the state and every citizen recognizes that the question of going or not going to mass concerns the conscience of the individual and not the government. This is what the French people, including first of all Catholics, must learn and would learn if we had many prelates as liberal as Archbishop Ireland."

HILL AND HARRIMAN AGREE?

Differences in Northwest Said to Be Practically Settled.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 6.—The Oregonian says:

"Negotiations are on between Hill and Harriman and their differences in the northwest have practically been settled. W. W. Cotton, general counsel of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation company, last night admitted that representatives of the companies have been negotiating, but he had not heard whether any final conclusion had been reached. From the progress of the negotiations, however, the reports from Seattle, which would indicate that the local end of the agreement at that place had been concluded, there seems little doubt but that the Harriman and Hill interests will conclude their animosity in the northwest.

"If any agreement has been reached it means that Hill is to have unobstructed entrance into Portland and an opportunity to acquire adequate terminal facilities, that Harriman will receive similar treatment in Seattle from the hands of Hill, and probably that the railroad war along the north bank of the Columbia river will cease."

WERE FIRED ON BY ROBBERS

Medical Officers German Legation Have Narrow Escape.

TEHERAN, Jan. 6.—Baron Harimann Von Richthofen, secretary, and Dr. Schulz medical officers of the German legation here, who have returned from a shooting trip report that they were attacked January 2, 19 miles south of Teheran by six horsemen. A dozen shots were fired at them, but Baron Von Richthofen and Dr. Schulz escaped unhurt although they lost their baggage. A detachment of cavalry sent to capture the robbers met with a determined resistance in which one of the troopers was killed. One robber was captured, but the others escaped.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—General Overseer Voliva today announced that Zion would be thrown open to private business enterprises. Popular demand has forced the church authorities to yield on the point of private ownership, thus overthrowing one of the John Alexander Dowie's cardinal principles.

AGRICULTURAL BANK NEEDED

One Should Be Established in Philippines, Says E. W. Kemmerer, Investigated Egypt Bank.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—An agricultural bank in the Philippines, similar to the agricultural bank established in Egypt by the British, is advocated by E. W. Kemmerer, who went to Egypt as a special commissioner of the Philippine government, and who has just made a report to Secretary Taft and the Philippine commission on his investigation of the Egyptian bank.

Mr. Kemmerer says the necessity for such a bank is even greater in the Philippines than it was in Egypt, and, in his opinion, a similar institution would flourish in the islands and should be [illegible] because of the great need for agricultural credit.

In comparing the Egyptian farmers and the Filipinos, Mr. Kemmerer's report says:

"The Egyptian fellah is industrious and docile, making him a productive laborer and easily controlled, but the warmest admirers of the Filipino do not include among his other good qualities docility and industry."

GREEK LABORERS ON WARPATH

Discharge of Two Men by Foreman Causes Trouble.—One, Struck on Head by Brick, Dies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—In a riot of 1,000 Greek laborers employed on the United railroads today, Mar Rouhatos, a Greek, was struck on the head by a brick and killed. The men were working on the street car tracks at Sixteenth and Valencia streets, under Maurice Buckley, a foreman.

Shortly before noon Buckley discharged William Christ, the interpreter, and Rouhatos, a laborer. This, it is said, angered the Greeks, who sent a shower of stones, bricks and other missiles at the foreman. One of these accidentally struck Rouhatos, killing him instantly. Buckley took refuge in a saloon, which was almost wrecked by the Greeks in their efforts to get the foreman, who defended himself with a sledge hammer until rescued by the police.

Buckley, Christ and Nikolas Petratos have been arrested pending an investigation. The Greeks refused to return to work.

THREE FIREMEN ARE KILLED

Caught by Falling Structure While Fighting Flames.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Three firemen were killed during a fire that burned out the interior of Hill's paper warehouse, on Roosevelt street, tonight.

Just before the third floor of the five-story structure fell, all the men were ordered out of the building. Firemen Campbell, Siefert and Lennon, who had been working within the walls, failed to respond and a subsequent round up of the fire fighters established that three were beyond doubt buried in the ruins. Seven other firemen were injured, among them Battalion Chief Duffy, who had a narrow escape.

Battalion Chief O'Connor was overcome by smoke and was rescued by firemen. Monetary loss $15,000.

TAKES TREATY WITH CANADA

Should Be Free Navigation Between That Country and U. S.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 6.—The international waterways commission, reporting on its recent meeting in Toronto, recommends that in return for 10,000 cubic feet of water taken from Lake Michigan every second for the drainage canal, the United States should negotiate with Canada a treaty providing for free navigation between both countries on the great lakes. Canada now enjoys the navagation as a privilege and not as a right.

The commission also suggests that a public commission be appointed to determine and mark the boundary line on Lake Erie and eliminate the disputes which arise from the fishermen being charged with poaching.

ROUGH WEATHER AT SEA

One Killed and Six Injured on Liner Etruria.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—One of her crew was killed and six others seriously injured when the Cunard liner Etruria was fighting her way through a severe storm on Friday night. The body of the man killed was buried at sea. The others injured were in the hospital when the steamer arrived today from Queenstown.

Captain Potter said today that never during his many years as a seaman had he experienced such rough weather.

HOCH OFFERS SERVICES

Kansas Governor Would Act as Arbitrator in Railroad Strike.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 6.—Governor Hoch in letters written to E. H. Harriman, president of the Union Pacific railroad company and to J. J. Hannahan, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineemen, offers to become a mediator and arbitrator between the officials of the Southern Pacific railway and the Engineemen of the system to settle the threatened strike along the Southern Pacific lines.

TO DESTROY REVOLUTIONISTS

Government of San Salvador Is Mobilizing Army.

PANAMA, Jan. 6.—The government of San Salvador has informed the Honduran government that it is mobilizing its army for the purpose of destroying the groups of revolutionists headed by General Gutierrez, who has proclaimed himself president. At San Marcos and Colon, in the department of Uxlatan, a group of men of a mutinous character engaged the government forces, who defeated them, killing one, wounding three and capturing eleven.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—A bulletin issued at midnight by the physicians attending Adolphus Busch stated that Mr. Busch had rallied slightly from a serious relapse yesterday morning and was resting quietly, although his condition is considered precarious. The crisis is expected today.

AGAINST THE PEACE OF CUBA

Rumors of Conspiracy Are Again Rife in New York—Arms and Ammunition being Shipped.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The Tribune tomorrow will say:

Rumors of a conspiracy against the peace of Cuba are again rife in this city. Three persons mentioned in connection with the plan again to foment trouble in the island were office holders of the Palma administration, two of whom are now in New York and the other in Europe.

According to these reports, arms and ammunition have been shipped clandestinely from this port to Cuba for possible future use. Some of these contraband articles, it is said, were buried near Mariel, not far from Havana. This fact became known to the American authorities and a company of soldiers was sent to search for the rifles and cartridges, which however, have been moved to another hiding place.

IS SATISFIED WITH RESULTS

M. D. Purdy Says His Efforts to Secure Information on Brownsville Affair Were Rewarded.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 6.—Milton D. Purdy, assistant to the attorney general, completed his labors here in connection with his investigation into the Brownsville raid today and left tonight for Houston, where he will continue the examination of witnesses.

Mr. Purdy was engaged today in pursuing the testimony of Lieut. Col. Frank Baker and Captains D. J. Baker and Hanson Ely of the Twenty-sixth infantry, and comparing it to the more or less cumulative mass of evidence that had been given him during his stay here.

Mr. Purdy expressed satisfaction with the investigation. "Regarding my working standpoint of the evidence that I have secured through persons more or less familiar with the Brownsville occurrence, I can say that my efforts here already have been rewarded."

DOUBLE MURDER AT 'FRISCO

Man Shoots Two Women, Then Tries Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—Joseph Radley tonight shot and killed Mrs. Martha Kruger, wife of Herman Kruger, a bartender, and her sister, Elizabeth Kelly, aged 16. The tragedy occurred on Buchanan street near the Jefferson Square Refugee camp. Radley then turned the revolver upon himself, inflicting a wound from which he is dying at the central emergency hospital.

WORK OF RESCUE ABANDONED

Fifteen Bodies Already Recovered From Cavein.

BINGEN, Grand Duchy of Hesse, Jan. 6.—The work of rescue in connection with the cavein Saturday of the cutting on the new railway line between Lamaschoide and Lemengen when a number of workmen were buried, was discontinued last night as a new fall of dirt was threatened. Up to the time of the cessation of work 15 bodies had been taken out.

UPRISING AT SAN SALVADOR

Armed Revolutionists Fire on Garrison at Estanquelas.

SAN SALVADOR, Jan. 6—The Salvadorran government officially declares that a group of armed revolutionists disguised as soldiers have appeared in Estanquelas. They fired upon the garrison and immediately disappeared. Later they continued their disorders. A number of persons connected with the rebellion have been imprisoned here and in Honduras.

BRIEF BITS OF NEWS

ANCONA, Italy, Jan. 6.—During a storm today the Greek boat Urania went on the rocks near here and was wrecked. Thirteen of the crew were drowned.

DELHI, N. Y., Jan. 6.—During a fire that destroyed the American hotel here today, William Winter, Mrs. Anna Winter and John O'Connor were suffocated.

EL PASO, Jan. 6.—An authority on mines who is familiar with the Sonora field says that the output of copper in Sonora, Mex., for 1906, amounted to 179,000,000 pounds.

KENOSHA, Wis., Jan. 6.—Edward Mahl and Stephen Jakowich, two victims of yesterday's powder mill explosion, died early today. Three others injured cannot live.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 6.—A Mexican revolutionary junta similar to that existing in St. Louis was formed here today by prominent Mexicans of San Antonio, who constitute the liberal party.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The British freight steamer Min, which grounded near the point of Sandy Hook, while outward bound last night floated at high tide without assistance today. The Min was undamaged.

MADRID, Jan. 6.—It is expected that King Alfonso tomorrow will sign the nomination of Ramon Pina as Spanish minister to the United States. Senor Cologan, who was appointed minister some time ago, but has never presented his credentials is to be transferred to Mexico.

ROME, Jan. 6.—Charles S. Fairchild, ex-secretary of the United States treasury, who is under indictment in New York for forgery in the third degree in connection with the affairs of the New York Insurance company, expects to sail for the United States during the present month.

HOUSTON, Tex., Jan. 6.—The strike of railway clerks inaugurated about the middle of October against the Southern Pacific railroad, on its lines between New Orleans and El Paso, covering what is known as the Atlantic system, is now said to be practically at an end, many of the strikers having returned to work.

'RUBES' ARE NUMEROUS

NAME APPLIED TO QUAINT BASEBALL CHARACTERS.

Old-Timer Talks of Nicknames of Diamond—Almost as Common as "Kid" Among Fighters.

"Did you ever notice how many Rubes are butting into baseball," said the old-time player at a recent session of the Fan club. "That nickname is getting to be almost as common as the title of 'kid' among fighters. Every country boy who comes into a big city with the hayseed clinging to his hair, is labeled Rube, and once they get to calling him that, it sticks all through his career.

"Look at Connie Mack's bunch of farmers. He has Rube Waddell, Rube Vickers, who used to pitch for Brooklyn; Rube Wiggs, another old Trolley Dodger, and Rube Oldring, a New York boy.

"The title has become so common nowadays that it no longer applies strictly to the greenhorns. Any fellow who is eccentric, or whose demeanor on or off the field is boyish or simple, is classed as a Rube. Waddell has always borne the title; so has Vickers. Wiggs is better known as Big Jim. Nobody except Connie Mack knows Oldring's front name. He has been called Rube ever since he played league ball.

"As a matter of fact," continued the old-timer, reflectively, "the real country boys usually stick longer because they live a more simple life during the off season. They may fall for a few of the old stale tricks that are played on every newcomer, but I have noticed that the country boy soon becomes polished. Three fourths of the big league ball players hail from the rural districts, but you couldn't tell it from the cut of their clothes or their ease of manner. Travelling several thousand miles each season with a ball team, knocking around first class hotels in big cities and meeting all sorts of people certainly grinds off the rough corners. And so I say the name of Rube is simply the ball players' way of referring to a quaint or eccentric character.

"If a young player comes into the league bearing a surname that has been made famous by another, he will at once be saddled with any nickname the other fellow may have owned. 'Buck' is another name applied to many bayy players, and there have been a few 'Kids.' Little men are known as "Rabbits." Any man who has ever been in a medical school long enough to look at the covers of a book on physiology is called 'Doc.' Baseball reporters have fastened many peculiar titles on ball players and some that were not relished. Once let a player's team mates know that he dislikes a certain nickname and it hangs to him forever.

A Sharpshooting Feat.

Here is a query which treats of a play that is seldom seen in a big league game:

Sporting Editor:

I read somewhere of a feat performed by a catcher in a league game and I would like you to give me the details. This catcher—I think it was Billy Bergen—caught three men off bases in one inning. Can you tell me where and when this happened and what teams were playing.

BROOKLYN FAN.

Bergen is the catcher referred to, but the feat was performed in the minor leagues. It occurred in a game at Fort Wayne, Ind., several seasons ago. Bergen was catching and the bases were full, with none out. He caught all three runners while one man was at bat. He first picked off the man on second base and then caught a runner trying to steal second. As the ball came back from second base he whipped it to third and nabbed the runner there. So far as is known this feat was never accomplished in a big league game while one man was at bat.

A "Morning Glory" Pitcher.

"Connie' Mack had the greatest morning pitcher I ever saw, a few years ago, when he was manager at Milwaukee," says Joe Cantillon. "This man, Vollendorf by name, had all kinds of speed and curves in the morning practice sums, but in the afternoons he was a dead one. Finally, however, 'Connie' pitched him on the Fourth of July morning and Vollendorf won. He tried it again on Labor day morning and the German pulled down another victory. 'What are you going to do with him now?' I asked 'Connie.'

"'Save him for next Decoration day morning,' was 'Connie's' answer."

A "Hoodooed" Sun Field.

"When I think of our sun field," remarked Manager Lajoie, of Cleveland, recently. "I begin to be of the opinion that I would be lucky to hit .210 if I played that garden right along. Outside of Jesse Burkett, who has ever played that garden, I mean played it as it ought to be played, and has hit well? When Cleveland broke into the American league, Frank Genins tried it, but his batting fell off and he was released. McCarthy tried it next. He hit well one year, and then lost his lamps. Vinson was a .400 hitter until he struck that sun garden and then forgot how to bat. Jimmy Jackson was a great swatter in the American association, but since he has played left field here his average has shrunk. Caffyn hit like a house afire in the Western league, but he did not burn up the bleachers here with his stick work. Birmingham, however, did fairly well, and I am hoping that he will prove my line of dope all to the bad."

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

From the New York Press.

The trouble about being good is there aren't enough vacations from it.

The way a girl likes to have, you kiss her best is the way she won't let you.

There must be a heap of satisfaction in being so poor everybody is sure you aren't a thief.

A woman is so proud of getting a cable dispatch she would like to hang it in the parlor in a good frame.

When you hear a man bragging how early he get up because he likes to it's because the people who employ him would discharge him if he didn't.

BOWLING OLD AS HILLS

PLAYED IN MEDIEVAL DAYS WITH STONES.

History of Present Winter Sport: First Indoor Game in Twelfth Century.

Bowling, which is the most popular indoor winter sport of this country, is also one of the oldest games known in the civilized world. Our ancestors hundreds of years ago indulged in the pastime which, excepting a few radical changes during the last century or so, was substantially the same as the present game of bowling, and seems to have been just as popular.

Bowling seems to have been originated early in the middle ages. It was at that time purely an indoor sport. As was the rule with everything of that period, the sport was known by a variety of names. It was called "bowls," "French bowls" and "carreau." Those three names seem to have been the most common. At that time the game was different from the present sport, but there was much similarity. The game was played with teams as today.

The balls or bowls, as they were then called, were made of stone, one-half spherical, the other half oval shape. This gave the ball a curve as it sped down the bowling alley or green, as an alley was called in that day. The scene of the game was a plot of ground called a rink or bowling green, at each end of which was placed a cone, which was the mark for the bowlers to roll into. The balls were bowled to from one end of the rink and then from the other.

The object of the game was for one side to place the ball nearer the cone than its opponents. Thus the side bowling would try and knock their opponents' ball away from the cone, supplanting their own, as in the game of quoits, the one nearer the cone scoring one point for his team. Skill was required to bowl so as to get nearer the cone without knocking the opponents' ball closer.

Later the stone ball was supplanted by one made of lignum vitae. The latter being made spherical, the outside of the three from which the balls were made being lighter than the heart, naturally gave the bowl the desired basis for a curve. Some bowlers loaded one side of the ball with heavy metal, so as to obtain the desired effect for a curve.

The cones were finally done away with and superseded by a stone or earthen ball about 6½ inches in diameter. The new ones were known as "jacks." Instead of having a stationary mark at which to bowl the jack was knocked all over the green and it required strategy and skill to play a good game.

The bowling green of that period was one of the most cared-for spots about a village or an estate. A plot of ground as level as it was possible to find was picked out for it. Draining was the first process in making. This was done in such a manner that even the hardest rains could not soak the ground and make it muddy. The size of the plot was usually about 90x150 feet, surrounded by a ditch or gutter four or five inches deep.

During the reign of Queen Anne and the first three Georges a bowling green was as popular and necessary to a gentleman's country seat as a billiard table is today. As an after-dinner sport of our British and Dutch ancestors it was very popular.

The game was introduced into America early in the eighteenth century. It seems to have been very popular in New York early in the eighteenth century. In 1733 there was a locality in New York at the foot of Broadway called Bowling Green and it is still known by that name. From the time that the sport was introduced into America it has rarely ever died out, although the outdoor game has long since given way to indoor.

As an indoor sport the game originated from several games, among which were cayles, French quilles, skittles, leggetts and nayles. In the game of cayles and leggetts conical-shaped pins made of bone were set in rows of six or eight and the players tried to knock them down by throwing clubs at them. Knocking the pins down by bowling a ball came at a much later period. The sport was stopped for a short time by some laws which prohibited the playing of nine pins and similar games. The objectionable features were cut out and instead of having nine pins set up in a diamond shaped frame ten pins were set up in a triangular-shaped frame.

The first game known to have been played indoors was on a covered alley some time in the twelfth century. The first match game indoors in this country was a game played on the Knickerbocker alleys in New York on January 1, 1840. Until 1875 there was no standard length of the alleys or the size of the balls and pins. Before that time the pins were longer and much heavier than those of the present day and it was much easier to get the "strike."

The rules and regulations for the bowling game came into effect in 1875, when a number of bowlers from the large cities got together and adopted them. Up to 1890 the games of the east were played under the rules of the National Bowling league, while bowlers of the west played a "go-as-you-please" game. The game was brought down to a scientific point in 1895, when the American Bowling congress was formed, which has made it one of the important factors in the indoor winter sports.

A new style of alleys was soon adopted, the narrow one giving way to the wider ones, which are 60 feet long and 4 feet wide. The old-style solid ball was replaced by one with thumb and finger holes and the 15 and 16 inch pins were done away with and the regulation size used. The balls of the present time weigh 14 or 16 pounds and are about 27 inches in circumference.

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THE HUB

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A HOT AND COLD PLUM PUDDING

From What-To-Eat.

Southern plum pudding differs from the time-honored English one in that it is steamed in a mold instead of boiled in a cloth or bag, but is no less toothsome. The recipe given here, which was secured from a Virginian, will be found sufficient for fourteen persons, and can either be cooked in one large mold, or, if desired, the mixture placed in smaller ones. It will keep well and indefinitely, and, like fruit cake, is improved by age. If the family be small it is well to use the small molds, and to reheat as required.

Weigh one pound of raisins, one pound of currants and one pound of suet, one-half pound of citron, one pound of grated bread and one-half pound of brown sugar. Stone and chop the raisins, clean and dry the currants, chop the suet fine, sprinkling with a little flour and cut the citron into thin strips. Measure one even teaspoonful each of ground cinnamon and nutmeg and one-half teaspoonful each of cloves and allspice. Put all the fruits into a bowl and mix lightly with a handful of flour. Add the sugar and spices, the chopped suet and the bread, and mix all thoroughly. Beat eight eggs until very light and mix them with one-half pint of brandy. Pour into the fruit mixture and stir until well blended. Pack in a greased mold and steam for six hours. Turn out of the mold and decorate with blanched and split almonds. For Christmas day stick a sprig of holly in the top and place lumps of sugar saturated with brandy on the dish, thus enkindling the pudding. Ignite these and send to the table. Serve with brandy sauce.

HARVARD MAN'S GRACE.

Familiarity of Petition Shocked Arizona Men Gathered for Thanksgiving Dinner.

From the Fort Collins Courier.

A story is told about a young fellow just out of Harvard, who went to Arizona to find out what it was like. He was affected in his manner, after the English fashion, and around the neighborhood soon became something of a joke.

When Thanksgiving came, all the men without homes dined together and before the feast it was arranged that the Harvard Youth should be asked to say grace. The boys wanted to find out what sort of training it had received. When the gentleman at the head of the table requested the favor of him, he hesitated a moment, smiled weakly and lisped: "Ouh Fathah!" with uplifted fingers and then "Jolly good lunch, thanks awfully, old chap!"

BUILDINGS IN NEW YORK CITY

From the Journal of Fire.

In New York, by which is understood the metropolitan district, of Greater New York and its environs, there are in round numbers 300,000 buildings, 20,000 business buildings, 8,000 manufacturing buildings, 7,000 mercantile buildings, 1,700 fireproof buildings, 100 fireproof buildings in course of construction, 150 large hotels, 100 wholesale groceries, 100 theaters, 40 breweries, 75 piano factories, 75 department stores, 50 wholesale drug houses, 50 large furniture stores.

On Manhattan Island alone there are 100,000 buildings, 25,000 business buildings, 5,500 mercantile buildings, 4,000 manufacturing buildings, 1,500 fireproof buildings, 100 large hotels, 100 wholesale groceries, 75 theaters, 45 breweries, 50 piano factories, 50 department stores, 50 wholesale drug houses, 50 large furniture stores.

In Line for Promotion

You have surely taken notice of the men who push ahead in the world. Men who seem to have the inside track, and if there is any promoting to be done, are the ones to capture the prize. These same men are seldom neglectful in their dress, and more often are men who have their clothes cut by expert tailors. THE ADVANTAGE IS ALL YOUR WAY IF YOU ARE IN THE LATTER CLASS. We build clothes to your individual measure, for $25 and higher, everything exclusive but the price.

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LOYALTY TO TRUTH

FORCEFUL SERMON DELIVERED BY REV. C. B. CROSS.

The Church, He Says Should Not Allow the World to Dictate Its Policy or Doctrine

An impressive sermon on "Loyalty" was preached at the services in the First M. E. church South yesterday morning by the pastor, the Rev. C. B. Cross who touched in an original way on some of the prominent characteristics of modern society, the church and the theater as viewed in the light of scripture. His sermon in part is as follows:

"He that saith I know him and keepeth not his commandments is a liar and the truth is not in him." [illegible] John 2:4.

John has been called "the loving disciple." In his epistles he has much to say about the necessity of love in connection with the Christian life of the disciples. He also speaks beautifully and tenderly about the wonderful love the Father has bestowed upon us. Still when he speaks of sin he uses very plain language. The language of the text would sound very harsh to the so called cultured ear of today. In I John 3:8 he says "He that committeth sin is of the devil." I believe one of the most deplorable signs of the times is the tendency on the part of the pulpit to let the world dictate its methods of procedure. It is no longer popular to talk about hell from our city pulpits. It is all right to speak of 'sheol' or 'hades.' Our city people have no objections to the theater or the vaudeville, where evil in its most degrading form is, to say the least of it suggested. Women appear in costumes that would not be permitted for a single moment in a private parlor. And oftentimes the language in its suggestiveness would not be tolerated in the home or polite society. But such apparel and such language on the stage is only a source of amusement or entertainment for the hearer. On Sunday the theater goer does not want the preacher to talk about hell and eternal punishment for the wicked.

Sunday Services

Another evidence of the influence of the pew on the pulpit is very forcibly seen in the announcement of the Sunday services. After reading the program for some of the Sunday evening services one would think the only end aimed at was entertainment. I believe the only end of the Sabbath service is the salvation of the unsaved and the development of the spiritual life of the believer. How would the pastor feel at the close of an elaborate evening program, to make an appeal to sinners and call their attention to the sufferings of Christ in Gethsemane and tell them of their lost and ruined condition? Would he not feel that such a conclusion would be entirely out of harmony with the evening entertainment? Some of our pastors frankly admit that the evening program is arranged to meet the demands of the membership of their church. The arranging committee very kindly allows the pastor time for "a short talk." The end of the Sabbath is not entertainment but instruction and meditation.

I do not believe it is the church's duty in any sense of the word to compete with the theater in furnishing the world entertainment. I do not believe any church can build up and hold an audience by the entertainment method. I believe in making our services as interesting and attractive as is consistent with the end in view. What is more interesting than the wonderful story of love? What more attractive to the tired worried business man or woman who have had their difficulties and heartaches during the week to go to the house of prayer on Sunday morning and learn of the wonderful provision the Lord has made for the best eternal rest of the soul? When we think of evil being brought to light on every hand, when we think of men in high position betraying their trusts, men and women living beyond their means in order to keep up appearances, we can appreciate the importance of directing the thought of our people to the subject of the morning. Loyalty to Christ, loyalty to the church, loyalty to the best interests of the home is the highest privilege of life.

Selfishness

Heocles says that each one of us is a center circumscribed by many concentric circles. From ours lies the first circle extends comprising parents, wife and children. The next coherent is [illegible] comprising relations, the fellow citizens, and lastly the whole human race. Our trouble is we do not recognize these relations. Selfishness has blinded our eyes to everything except our personal and our vanity.

It is absolutely astonishing to what extent selfishness will blind the eyes of men and women who really believe themselves honorable in their dealings with their fellowmen. In many things pertaining to life and character it seems that our consciences have been "seared with a hot iron."

There is a principle underlying every motive that enables us very clearly to determine the character of the act. Here is a family that has recently moved to our city, they bring their church letter with them, of course, there is no occasion for haste in letting anyone know of their church affiliations. After a time someone suggests that it will be very greatly to their business advantage to unite with this church, as it is one of the wealthiest in the city. A family consultation results. Principle is not entirely dead [illegible] they wait. Colonel Smith informs them after [illegible] time that his church is not only the wealthiest in the city but it will be of the greatest social advantage for them to unite with his church. So with proper dignity he and his family unite with the church for "purely business and social reasons."

Briber and the Bribed

We have a feeling of revulsion and contempt for the poor fellow who has been convicted of accepting a bribe. The idea of a man bartering his honor for gold is particularly detestable to a man of high principle. But the man who joins a church for business or social reasons has sold all the honor he has and has received in return nothing but contempt from all thoughtful men. The underlying principle is identically the [illegible]. The man who holds out the inducement to the man to join for business or social reasons is the man who offers the bribe. Morally they [illegible] a position of honor under Cleveland [illegible] when [illegible] came to the beautiful city he decided it would be to his financial interest to change politics so he bartered what little manhood he had left for gold, and like Benedict Arnold he will die with nothing but contempt from the men who purchased him as well as the men he betrayed.

I am well aware that men sometimes make real changes in matters political as well as religious. If your political or church home loses its congeniality for you by all means follow the dictates of your conscience. I am only talking of the man or woman who readily barter their honor for business, social or political gain.

I have been told that certain opinions I hold are not popular and therefore I had better remain silent on those subjects. Indeed and shall I go out and find out from the public what I shall think? A man of principle has convictions and views on all matters pertaining to the moral and spiritual welfare of a community. No man is worthy of either respect or confidence who remains silent on any matter involving principle because it is not popular. In what does he differ from the bribe taker, or the man who sells his principle for social or business reasons? His silence has been purchased.

"The sphere of duty is infinite." It exists in every station of life. We have it not in our choice to be rich or poor, to be happy or unhappy but it becomes us to do our duty that everywhere surrounds us. Obedience to duty at all costs and risks is the very essence of the highest civilized life. Great deeds must be worked for [illegible] past.

What Roosevelt Said

President Roosevelt has given us a beautiful example of loyalty to principle in the following incident. When asked why he had selected such a little church answered with much feeling:

"You know I was raised in the Dutch Reformed church and when at the capital of the nation I selected a permanent church home. I took satisfaction in choosing the church of my fathers. Another season, if there is any place on earth where earthly distinctions vanish it is in the church, in the presence of God. The nearer the people get to the heart of Christ, the nearer they get to each other irrespective of earthly condition." When Socrates enlisted as a soldier to fight in defense of his country he in common with all other youths who joined the army took the following oath: "I will not disgrace the sacred arms intrusted to me by my country; nor will I desert the place committed to me to defend."

The great difficulty in accomplishing the work of the Lord in the world today comes from the fact that so many men are deserters. Rather than enter upon the difficult duties of the church that we have, like the soldier promised not to desert, especially in her hour of great need we with perfect unconcern, either stay away from the services or for social reasons unite with another church, where we know we will never render an hour of actual service in a life time. Ask yourself the question this morning: What about the [illegible] Am I going to be true to God? True to God in my home life? True to God in my church life? What will your answer be?

CRIPPLE CREEK EXCURSION
Thursday each week,
$2.70 Round Trip
Train leaves from Santa Fe
Depot 10:20 A. M.

HOG HANGED FOR MURDER

From the Chicago Examiner.

A rare strange [illegible] a traveler said that a hog had been tried for murder, convicted and hung.

"At Clermont-Avin in France," he said "a huge hog killed and ate a child. The people, horror stricken treated the hog as they would have treated a human being. They tried it."

He took down a book bound in gray calf.

"Here is the verdict," he said "the original of which is kept in the National museum of Paris. It is dated June 14 1494 and it reads:

"We the jury in detestation and horror of this crime and in order to make an example and to satisfy justice have declared, judged, sentenced, pronounced and appointed that the said hog, now detained in the abbey as a prisoner, shall, by the executioner, be hung and strangled on a gibbet, near the gallows which now stands within the jurisdiction of the monk. In witness whereof we have sealed this present with our seal."

MOHAMMED'S RELIGION

INTERESTING SERMON DELIVERED BY REV. C. S. BROOKS.

Teachings of the Great Camel Driver of Mecca Were Appropriate for the Period

"Mohammed and His Religion" was the subject of the sermon delivered by the Rev. C. S. Brooks last night at the First Christian church. A large audience was in attendance and the address was listened to with the greatest interest. Mr. Brooks said in part:

The prophet of the [illegible] religion of Islam was born more than 500 years later than Christ and a [illegible] after Confucius.

Confucius lived and taught [illegible] before Christ and [illegible] the Old Testament scriptures. Mohammed had the advantage of all the Bible, Old Testament and the New. Four hundred and thirty millions of people today accept the teachings of Confucius. About 355,000,000 follow Christ. [illegible] 000,000 believe in Mohammed as [illegible] prophet of God.

Mohammedanism [illegible] Persia, Turkey, [illegible] Africa and central Asia. It is the only religion which has threatened Christianity with a dangerous rival. It is the only other religion whose origin is in the full light of history. Its author is the only one of earth who has founded a religion, formed a people and established an empire. He was born at Mecca, Arabia, August 27, A. D. 570. His father died two months before his birth and his mother died when he was 6 years old. Two years later his grandfather died and he was adopted by an uncle who took him to Syria where he met the monk [illegible] who wield a large influence [illegible] later life.

Started as Shepherd

As a young man he was a shepherd and camel driver. He always insisted that no prophet had arisen who was not at one time a shepherd. In these simple tasks history declares he was faithful. Khadijah a wealthy widow employed him as her business agent. So faithful and capable was he that though her superior in rank and wealth and his senior by fifteen years she offered him her hand in marriage and she became his wife the following year. To her he was a faithful and devoted husband.

Every year he went to Mt. Hira near Mecca for meditation and prayer. Here in a cave one day he saw in a dream so he said the angel Gabriel who saluted him as a prophet of God. Ecstatic visions were often repeated. Gabriel revealed to him the successive chapters of the Koran, he claimed, which is the Mohammedan Bible. Whether these were day dreams or pipe dreams or epileptic fits doth not appear. Whether he believed in them himself would be difficult to determine. Whether he was deceived by some one else or self deceived or merely an ex[illegible] we may not determine.

A Mixed Religion

Much that he taught is in harmony with the scriptures, but much of the Koran is puerile, flat, stale and unprofitable. Renan said, "To us the Koran appears declamatory, monotonous, tedious. The book is badly arranged, obscure in some points and trivial in others."

The religion of Arabia was deplorable. They had star worship and the worship demon worship and many thousands of gods in whose services they conducted ceremonies of wonderful and horrible varieties, often descending to inhuman rites and practices.

Amid their polytheism they had a so-called distorted Judaism and a perverted Christianity almost as pernicious as their idolatry. None of these satisfied Mohammed. The one great central idea of Mohammedanism is this: "There is no God but God." Only by prayers and alms may he be worshiped.

Up to 49 Mohammed led a blameless life. Regarding the last thirteen years of his life he has been charged with polygamy. He had fourteen wives. It is also charged that he used deceit, artifice and the sword in the propagation of his religion.

He is no more to be compared with Christ than the Koran is to be compared with the sacred scriptures.

SNOW NEAR SAN FRANCISCO

Unusually Cold Weather in Northern California

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—Unusually cold weather is prevailing over northern California and for the first time since 1895 snow was visible today on the hills surrounding San Francisco bay.

READ AND YOU WILL LEARN

That the leading medical writers and teachers of all the several schools of practice endorse and recommend in the strongest terms possible each and every ingredient entering into the composition of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the cure of weak stomach, dyspepsia, catarrh of stomach, "liver complaint," torpid liver, or biliousness, chronic bowel affections, and all catarrhal diseases of whatever region, name or nature. It is also a specific remedy for all such chronic or long standing cases of catarrhal affections and their resultants as bronchial, throat and lung diseases (except consumption) accompanied with severe coughs. It is not so good for acute colds and coughs, but for lingering, or chronic cases it is especially efficacious in producing perfect cures. It contains Black Cherrybark, Golden Seal root, Bloodroot, Stone root, Mandrake root and Queen's root—all of which are highly praised as remedies for all the above mentioned affections by such eminent medical writers and teachers as Prof. Bartholow, of Jefferson Med. College; Prof. Hare, of the Univ. of Pa.; Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennett Med. College, Chicago; Prof. John King, M. D., late of Cincinnati; Prof. John M. Scudder, M. D., late of Cincinnati; Prof. Edwin M. Hale, M. D., of Hahnemann Med. College, Chicago, and scores of others equally eminent in their several schools of practice.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is the only medicine put up for sale through druggists for like purposes, that has any such professional endorsement—worth more than any number of ordinary testimonials. Open publicity of its formula on the bottle wrapper is the best possible guaranty of its merits. A glance at this published formula will show that "Golden Medical Discovery" contains no poisonous or harmful agents and no alcohol—chemically pure, triple refined glycerine being used instead. Glycerine is entirely unobjectionable and besides is a most useful ingredient in the cure of all stomach as well as bronchial throat and lung affections. There is the highest medical authority for its use in all such cases. The "Discovery" is a concentrated glyceric extract of native, medicinal roots and is safe and reliable.

A booklet of extracts from eminent medical authorities, endorsing its ingredients mailed free on request. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

EATON GROWERS TO STAND PAT

Insist on Five Dollar Rate or [illegible] Siloing of Beets Will Not Accept Offered Contracts

GREELEY, Colo., Jan. [illegible] the beet growers [illegible] district at Eaton [illegible] agreed that the [illegible] stand pat for $5 a ton [illegible] that siloing would [illegible]. The Eaton farmers say [illegible] the high and advancing [illegible] they must pay for [illegible] the crop, there is [illegible] beets at $1 [illegible].

They also say [illegible] sugar company [illegible] to be [illegible] and $[illegible] training the fourth [illegible] farmers. The [illegible] Ring company [illegible] covered by the [illegible] company. It is [illegible].

There is [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] siloing [illegible] sugar [illegible] beets [illegible] in the field [illegible] expense of digging [illegible] which to silo crops would [illegible] to consider and the [illegible] the land thus used [illegible] advantage.

The sugar company [illegible] for [illegible] cents a ton. A few [illegible] is much cheaper [illegible] and [illegible] beets more wisely than [illegible] the latter propose that the company do the siloing. [illegible] proposed to the sugar company to buy land along the [illegible] which the crop [illegible] it is said he would [illegible] the sugar factory [illegible] that Eaton farmers [illegible] beets for less than $[illegible] intend to put their [illegible] potatoes the coming [illegible].

FOX FAVORS CHANNEL PROJECT

Famous Tunnel Builder Discusses Proposed Bore From England to France

LONDON, Jan. 6.—A bill [illegible] power to construct the channel tunnel between England and France which [illegible] introduced in parliament next month. The bill is influentially backed and [illegible] members of the present [illegible] voted in favor of the tunnel [illegible] and is the London merchants are [illegible] greatly in favor of the tunnel and [illegible] strongly represent [illegible] house of commons the bill [illegible] through notwithstanding not only [illegible] but the general military opposition.

In this regard an interview with Charles Fox, one of the engineers of the channel tunnel is interesting.

Charles Fox is a member of the well known house of Sir Douglas Fox and partners. He is probably [illegible] experience in tunneling than any other living man. For forty years he has [illegible] said to have [illegible].

He has helped to plan and construct [illegible] of the large earth tubes in the world. His work on the Simplon tunnel crowned a career that the Mersey tunnel also in conjunction with his brother Sir Douglas Fox would have made distinguished. Therefore his remarks in an interview have weight. He said:

"If the military objections to the channel tunnel are right it follows that the great powers of Europe have been adopting a suicidal policy. Every railway bridge across the Rhine must be a mistake. The Mont Cenis tunnel, piercing the mountain barriers between France and Italy is a profound error. The Brenner route making easy connections between Austria and Italy should never have been built.

"If isolation is necessary for national safety then the world has been following wrong methods for generations. If those of us who are promoting the construction of the channel tunnel thought it would weaken the position of England in any way, along the nation we would drop it at once."

LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION

Anti-Bailey Forces, Because of Disclosures by District Attorney, Will Renew Efforts

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. [illegible].—Attorney General Davidson [illegible] night issued a statement in reply [illegible] Senator Bailey in which he declares [illegible] letters that he [illegible] regarding the Waters-Pierce [illegible] any one else are [illegible] copies and that they are genuine documents. He says he [illegible] on of the [illegible] November [illegible] that he had never called upon the defendants to produce a single document.

The attorney general says further that all efforts to have the case [illegible] were made by the defendants and that he and his force are now and have always been ready to try the case on the merits of the case.

It is anticipated the disclosures from the attorney general will enter largely into the efforts being made on the part of the anti-Bailey forces to force a legislative investigation. Attorney General Davidson intimates that he has refrained from giving publicity to facts in his possession until the present time because of the political conditions existing in Texas as to special primaries called to decide as to whether the candidacy of Senator Bailey should be indorsed, and issued the statement following the announcements of yesterday's primary in this county.

An effort probably will be made to secure an investigation [illegible] Bailey's connection with the Waters-Pierce Oil company as soon after the legislature convenes next week.

VIENNA, Jan. 6.—The Queen of Hanover was taken suddenly ill Saturday night at Gmunden with inguinal hernia necessitating an operation which was successfully performed today.

BLOODLESS FIGHT AT ZINAT

Sultan's Troops Take Raisuli's Stronghold, and He and His Followers Flee to the Mountains

TANGIER, Jan. 6.—Zinat, Raisuli's stronghold [illegible] destroyed by fire and [illegible] hands of the troops of the sultan at noon today after [illegible] and almost [illegible] fight.

Raisuli and his 500 followers succeeded in escaping to the mountains [illegible] to the elaborate plan of war ministers [illegible].

No firing [illegible] last night but [illegible] shelling the artillery [illegible] town. The Moorish gun [illegible] the infantry fired [illegible]. Shells dropped inside [illegible] without reply and there [illegible] of the sultan's troops [illegible] marched the [illegible] deserted [illegible] shots [illegible].

[illegible] of the place except [illegible].

[illegible] observed fleeing [illegible] the other [illegible] the stronghold [illegible] in the fighting [illegible]. It is thought probable [illegible] Mulai Mohammed [illegible] ties [illegible].

DEFIES PARENTAL OPPOSITION

Sister in law of Massachusetts Governor Weds Young Italian Count

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—Miss Mary Frothingham Johnson, sister-in-law of Governor Curtis Guild, Jr., was married yesterday to Count Vittorio Orlandini in Providence where they went as have thousands of other Massachusetts couples because [illegible] asked than in the state by clergymen when they perform such ceremonies.

Friends of the couple in this city where both reside deny that they [illegible] but they had no previous notice of the event. In securing a license Miss Johnson described herself as 23 years old and the daughter of Edward C. Johnson, Boston dry goods merchant.

The Italian fiance [illegible] as being he is the agent of a sewing machine company in Boston and a former member of the Italian army. He said he had been an American citizen only a few years.

Meeting a young count Orlandini [illegible] cutting quite a wide swath in Boston and Brookline society. It is understood that his patroness was Mrs. George Lee of Brookline and it was while he was at one of Mrs. Lee's receptions that he first met Miss Johnson.

This meeting and the subsequent courtship are said to have been romantic. With Miss Johnson it was love at first sight and the young foreigner was not slow in reciprocating the affections of the society girl.

From the moment that the count's attentions to Miss Johnson became apparent the match was vigorously opposed by the young woman's father. The climax came last spring when Mr. Johnson packed his daughter off to Europe ostensibly on a pleasure trip but in reality it is said to break off the match and cause the young woman to forget her suitor.

The plan was a failure however for the count and Miss Johnson corresponded constantly and the separation only served to increase their devotion.

DATE OF WEDDING NOT FIXED

President of Steel Corporation May Not Wed Miss Gilman the Actress on Present Trip

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Whether W. E. Corey, president of the United States Steel corporation, will marry Mabelle Gilman the American actress before he returns to the United States can not be ascertained definitely. When Mr. Corey arrived here a week ago it was understood that the wedding would not take place during his present trip and [illegible] Miss Gilman [illegible] friends that the date of the wedding had not been fixed. If [illegible] have been changed the wedding probably will take place in England in order to obviate the vexatious formalities of the French law.

Mr. Corey [illegible] no special plans [illegible] movements or to conceal the [illegible] engagement to Miss Gilman [illegible] Mr. Corey accompanied by Miss Gilman's mother take daily auto[illegible] trips in the Bois De Boulogne [illegible] Mr. Corey frequently dines with mother and daughter at some fashionable [illegible].

After [illegible] return to the United States Mr. and Mrs. Riggs, the latter being Miss Gilman's sister, who chaperoned her during her tour of the continent. Miss Gilman and her mother lived in a villa at St. Cloud, often motoring into Paris. Miss Gilman's sister Carlotta several months ago married Albert Thomas, son of a clerk in a Paris real estate office.

Mr. Corey has given Mr. Thomas employment with the United States Steel corporation at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 6.—Nothing definite is known here regarding the alleged matrimonial intention of W. E. Corey and Mabel Gilman. While many reports are current they all lack confirmation and the Corey family here is reticent.

It was learned tonight that Albert Thomas who married Mabel Gilman's sister, and was given employment by President Corey, is living at McKeesport, and is employed in the tube plant of the United States Steel corporation.

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We make a specialty of Wall Coverings, Period Furniture and artistically made hangings.

BOMB THROWER IS IDENTIFIED

Wife and Son Live at Lynchburg, Va.—Chicago Woman Was Former Wife

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—While [illegible] today of the personal effects of the man who threw the bomb in the Fourth Street National bank Saturday, killing Cashier W. Z. McLear and himself, there is little doubt left in the minds of the police that he was Rollo Steele of Garner, Iowa.

The bomb thrower slept Friday night in a room he rented in the outskirts of the Tenderloin, frequented mostly by respectable working people. He registered as J. R. Steele of New York and carried a grip which he refused to allow the colored porter to carry to the room.

When detectives searched the room today they found several yards of fuse, [illegible] of detonating caps, a revolver and a box of cartridges, together with a number of tools and some clothing. There was a suit bearing the tag of a Chicago clothing house and a pair of overalls marked with the name of a Lynchburg, Va., merchant. As Rollo Steele was reported to have been in Chicago and Lynchburg in the latter place within a few days the police say there is little doubt as to the [illegible] identity. It is probable that none of those hurt by the explosion will die.

William J. Crump, the negro messenger in the bank and body guard of President Rushton of the institution who is the most seriously injured was today operated on. His condition was such a few hours after the explosion that he was reported dead but he rallied and the physicians operated in an effort to save his eyes, though his eyes will never regain their normal condition. Crump after the operation, said his recollection of the affair coincides in the main with the statement made yesterday by President Rushton.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Jan. 6.—J. R. Steele, who it is supposed wrecked the Fourth Street National bank of Philadelphia by throwing a bomb yesterday, worked here as a concrete construction foreman for several months. Mrs. Steele and a ten year old son were seen at their home tonight. Steele left here Thursday morning. Up to tonight his wife had heard nothing from him. She did not know that his name was connected with the wrecking of the bank until today. There is no doubt in the minds of friends of Steele from descriptions in press dispatches from Philadelphia that the bomb thrower is from this city. Acquaintances say that for some time he had been experimenting with explosives and electric batteries. When told of the statements attributed to Mrs. Irene Steele in Chicago Mrs. Steele said Steele was divorced from her before his second marriage.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Mrs. Irene Steele who claims to be the wife of the alleged Philadelphia bank wrecker disclaimed all knowledge tonight of the Lynchburg woman who asserts that she was married to Steele some time ago. She declared she had been married to Steele fourteen years that they never had any domestic trouble and that within two weeks she had received a check from Steele for $40.

HARRIMAN IS SERIOUSLY ILL

Operation Did Not Prove Altogether Successful—Friends are Becoming Alarmed

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The Times today says:

It became known last night that the condition of E. H. Harriman had changed for the worse within the last day or two. His friends are now seriously alarmed about him.

The operation which Mr. Harriman underwent about a week ago and which was expected to give him relief has proved to have been not altogether successful and his condition at this time is as bad if not worse than it has been at any time previously.

Mr. Harriman had been expected to appear before the interstate commerce commission hearing either Friday or Saturday but at the opening of the session counsel for the Union Pacific railway declared that its president would be unable to testify.

Late reports confirm the impression that Mr. Harriman's condition is really more serious than has been thought.

Mr. Harriman is at his town house on Sixty-sixth street.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—At the residence of E. H. Harriman, tonight it was said that Mr. Harriman who underwent an operation about a week ago was in the opinion of his physicians doing very well. Mr. Harriman it was added was down to dinner today. The physicians said that Mr. Harriman needed absolute rest for perhaps a week or ten days more.

POVERTY OVERTAKES ELOPERS

Madame L. Ouchakoff and Lieutenant Lover Pawning Trinkets

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Daily Mail correspondent at Melbourne says that Lieut. Gabriel Essipoff and Madame Ouchakoff, wife of General Ouchakoff of the Russian army who eloped last year and were followed to the United States and back to Europe by General Ouchakoff are in the deepest poverty. Their trinkets he says have been pledged to raise money.

Madame Ouchakoff is seeking employment as a domestic while the lieutenant talks of committing suicide.

Madame Ouchakoff the correspondent continues offers to agree to a divorce and to surrender her right to a fortune of $250,000 which will be hers on the death of her mother. She would than marry Lieutenant Essipoff.

The Daily Mail's correspondent at St. Petersburg says that [illegible].

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MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1907.

TAFT AND THE PRESIDENCY.

SECRETARY TAFT has been "mentioned" so often as a probable candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination next year, that anything which he himself may have to say on the subject is of unusual interest. Hitherto he has said nothing, but has gone ahead with his work as Chief of the War Department and "manly man" for the Administration, neither denying nor affirming the various guesses as to his aspirations. But a few days ago the Boston Transcript published what it says is an authorized statement from Mr. Taft, as follows:

For the purpose of relieving the burden imposed by recent publications upon some of my friends among the Washington newspaper correspondents of putting further inquiries to me, I wish to say that my ambition is not political; that I am not seeking the Presidential nomination; that I do not expect to be the Republican candidate, if for no other reason because of what seems to me to be objections to my availability which do not appear to lessen with the continued discharge of my own official duty; but that I am not foolish enough to say that in the improbable event that the opportunity to run for the great office of President were to come to me, I should decline it, for this would not be true.

It is doubtful if any other man who has figured extensively in American politics has had an experience which quite parallels that of Secretary Taft. Twice the goal of his ambition—a seat on the Federal Supreme Bench—has been placed within his reach, yet both times circumstances were such that he felt it his duty to refuse. His career as a national figure is brief, for he did not come into great prominence until his appointment as Civil Governor of the Philippines, in 1901. Prior to that time he had served for eight years as United States Circuit Judge in Ohio. While he was in the Philippines a vacancy in the Supreme Court occurred, and it was known that Taft wanted the place, and that President Roosevelt wanted to appoint him to it. But the task of establishing a stable government in the islands was only half finished, so Taft reluctantly refused the tempting offer, and stayed where he thought he could do the most good. The Supreme Court appointment went to Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Massachusetts.

Last fall, when it became known that Justice Brown was about to retire, Taft had his second opportunity, but again he was in the midst of an arduous and extremely important work—the construction of the Panama Canal. Perhaps he was influenced to some extent by the possibility of getting the Presidential nomination in 1908, or perhaps he thought it better to wait a while longer in the hope that Chief Justice Fuller would retire and give him a chance to succeed to that position—at any rate, he refused the second offer, and the place went to Attorney General Moody.

It is certain that if Chief Justice Fuller retires during the present administration Secretary Taft will be his successor, if he wants to be, but it is also unlikely that Justice Fuller will retire. He is a Democrat, and not in sympathy with President Roosevelt, and it is said that he much dislikes the idea of having Mr. Roosevelt name his successor. If he continues on the Supreme Bench until July of next year he will have served twenty years as Chief Justice. He was, he is now 74 years old, and in failing health, so it is not improbable that he will feel the necessity of retiring before the next President assumes office.

As things stand now, Secretary Taft is probably the foremost candidate for the Presidential nomination, and with the influence of the Administration behind him, he could doubtless get the plum. But he says frankly that his "ambition is not political," which of course means that he wants to go to the Supreme Bench. It is a satisfaction to the country, though, to know that whether he becomes President or Chief Justice, he will fill the position with high honor and ability, this much is to be assumed in the light of his record.

THE 1906 LYNCHING RECORD.

LYNCHING statistics for the year 1906, just published, show that the great American mob claimed seven more victims last year than during the previous twelve months. Seventy-two persons were lynched, 65 of them negro men, two white men, and one a negro woman—as compared with sixty-five victims in 1905, eighty-seven in 1904, 104 in 1903, ninety-six in 1902, and 135 in 1901. The crimes for which these lynchings were committed range all the way from stealing a calf and stealing one dollar to assault on women and murder. None of the victims was buried alive, all of them being either hanged or shot, but in a few cases the corpses were burned.

It is significant that all of the 1906 lynchings occurred in the South. Five of them were in Alabama, four in Arkansas, six in Florida, nine in Georgia, one in Indian Territory, three in Kentucky, nine in Louisiana, thirteen in Mississippi, one in Maryland, three in Missouri, five in North Carolina, five in South Carolina, two in Tennessee, and six in Texas. Another point worth considering is that less than one-half of the victims were charged of crimes against women. Twenty were lynched for murder, eleven for attempted murder, fourteen for assault, nineteen for attempted assault, one for murder and assault, one for "disorderly conduct," one for the theft of a calf, one for the theft of one dollar, one for carrying a pistol, one for robbery, one for improper proposals [illegible]

ing the figures, it is seen that thirty-one of the lynchings were for murder or attempted murder, thirty-three for assault or attempted assault, and eight for all other causes.

In the light of these figures it is plain that there is not much truth in the contention so often made, that there would be very little lynching if it were not for assaults on white women by negroes. Eliminating the thirty-three cases of assault or attempted assault, the chances are that if the law had been allowed to take its course in the other thirty-nine cases the ends of justice would have been fully served.

Mob violence usually involves a possibility of getting the wrong man, but even this is not its worst feature. The thing that makes it especially deplorable is the encouragement it gives to still more mob violence. Very often it springs from a lack of confidence in the courts, but invariably it tends to bring them still more into distrust. In the South especially it is assumed that the perpetrator of an assault does not deserve a trial, but whatever views one may hold as to this theory, it must be admitted that the feeling has encouraged a lawless spirit which finds its natural vent in the lynching of men for murder, theft, and various minor offenses.

It seems to us that the lynching problem presents two distinct phases, the first and more serious involving crimes against women, and the other concerning other crimes and mere misdemeanors. It probably never will be possible to prevent lynchings of the first kind, but perpetrators of the other kind can offer not the slightest defense of their deeds. They are criminals, quite as much as their victims, and should be treated as such.

Press Opinions

LUXURIOUS MOTOR CARS.

From the Boston Herald.

The automobile show in New York is demonstrating the fact that the American-built car is not behind the foreign article in luxurious appointments. One of them, built for Larz Anderson, for instance, has every imaginable contrivance for comfort, including a refrigerator, lunch baskets, wash basins, electric lights, an annunciator connecting with the chauffeur's seat, and upholstered seats inside that may be arranged if necessary for sleeping berths. Oh, yes, the Yankee car is right up to date.

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CHAMPION OF PEACE.

From the New York Sun.

Long after the little campaign in which Theodore Roosevelt received his baptism of fire is recalled only by consulting a reference book, he will be acclaimed the champion of peace whose labors were recognized by the gift of the illustrious Noble prize, and if his name does not lead all the rest it will be very near the top. Medals of honor for making war are common enough, but tokens of distinction for stopping war and spreading the doctrine of peace among all the nations are the portion only of the elect and the deathless.

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IN BEHALF OF THE BACHELOR.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The bachelor is not as happy, does not live as long, is not so much honored while living or as much wept when dead as the man who marries, but as an individual he may feel that single blessedness best suits him, although not denying that as a general rule men should marry and the sooner the better. If he holds this view, for reasons sentimental or temperamental, he should be allowed to stand upon the constitutional and inalienable rights that entitled him to life, liberty and the pursuit of that which, under the circumstances in which he individually finds himself, seems to be the minimum unhappiness. And he is entitled to an injunction to restrain married men, blatant and bumptious because of their greater happiness, but knowing nothing of his reasons for not having found his way into their proud and happy estate, from prodding him as he pursues his lonely pilgrimage.

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DURUM HAS COME TO STAY.

From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Durum wheat has come to the front as one of the future great crops for semiarid lands. It is estimated that the crop for 1906 will approximate 45,000,000 bushels. The future is so brilliant that a company of experienced farmers has purchased a tract of 60,000 acres in Texas and will plant the entire area to durum wheat. The department of agriculture has found a market for all the durum wheat our country can produce. It goes to Europe for the manufacture of macaroni and for flour to make different food products. The dealers in all sections are anxious to get the grain to handle, it brings good results to the farmer and supplies a new shipping product for the buyer. Every district where dry farming can be practiced offers a field for the production of durum. It makes possible the cultivation of acreage once regarded as worthless. Here is another of the many opportunities for farming today.

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DESERTIONS FROM THE ARMY.

From the Chicago Chronicle.

It is unpleasant to note that year after year the report of the secretary of war shows an increase in the percentage of desertions.

During the fiscal year covered by Secretary Taft's report the desertions were 7.4 per cent of the whole number of enlisted men, against 6.8 per cent during the previous year. This unfavorable showing is contrasted with the years 1902-1904, when the percentage was 6.1, while for the decade 1894-1904 it was but 4.5. Desertions have thus almost doubled.

The desertion problem is not discussed by the secretary of war, but he mentions one significant fact which at least suggests a remedy—which, indeed, has already suggested one. Mr. Bonaparte points out that 58 per cent of all the desertions were of men in their first year of service and more than one-half of these were during the first six months of service. The inference is plain.

Men desert from the army because they find that they do not like soldiering. They enlist in haste and desist when they discover that army life is not what they thought it was. The remedy for such desertions is obvious and it was pointed out by Secretary Taft's predecessor in the war office.

Instead of swearing in recruits for a term of years let them be taken upon probation, so to speak, enjoying the privilege of quitting the army at any time during their first year of service. No doubt a great many will take advantage of the option, but those who elect to serve a full term of enlistment will "stick" because they will be men who like soldiering well enough to become full-fledged soldiers. And one satisfied soldier is worth half a dozen that are merely held in the army by fear of the penalty for desertion.

So long as the nation's great business and industrial activity continues it is going to be difficult to get men to go into the regular army. The wages and other inducements of civil life will exercise an unfavorable effect upon enlistments. But we may always console ourselves with the certainty that if war should threaten the nation millions of volunteers will spring to arms impelled by patriotism rather than by love of soldiering.

In the meantime it will be well to get rid of the discontented soldiers in the regular establishment and it will be better to let them go voluntarily than to force them to desert.

RUSSIA BUYING WHEAT.

From the Minneapolis Tribune.

Nothing that has happened throws more light on the industrial demoralization of Russia than the presence in Minneapolis of an agent of the milling interests to purchase flour in large quantities for the Russian market.

It is not altogether a new thing for St. Petersburg to buy flour from central Europe or America when wheat is pouring out of southern Russia by the Black Sea. Distances in Russia are vast and industrial connections are imperfect. In some cases this Black Sea wheat may even have come back to northern Russia after being ground into flour in Hungarian mills. But we are assured that the present condition is different; that there is an actual shortage of two hundred million bushels from last year's crop of wheat.

There has been talk of great shortage in Russia before, but grain speculators are always starting these stories and people were slow to believe it. There was unfortunately no dearth of famine conditions, but we have learned from previous painful spectacles that famine may exist in Russia at the same time with large wheat exports. The peasantry cannot afford to eat wheat and there are times when they cannot sell enough of it to buy the coarse food on which they support life.

The common explanation of the famine and grain shortage must be the complete demoralization of the agricultural industry in Russia by the riots and massacres of last spring. We talked wisely then of the effect of those on production of wheat, but they seem to have been forgotten since. Peasants cannot march about the country in bands, burning chateaus and defying Cossacks and cultivate the ground at the same time.

The chief benefit of this state of things for American wheat growers is not the sale of a few million bushels in Russia, but the removal of the downward pressure of Russian exports upon the world's market. It is said that American flour can be sold in St. Petersburg two shillings a quarter below the Russian price. We are not told at what price flour from the British Islands and central Europe can be sold there.

That is the real question. The Russian flour market is a bagatelle. The Black Sea wheat exports are not. If these are really short, all wheat growing nations will reap the benefit in the London price and we shall share with the rest.

Open Parliament

TUBERCULOSIS AND HEALTH RESORTS.

To the Editor of The Gazette:

Referring to Dr. A. F. McKay's letter in Thursday's Gazette and your editorial comment on same today, as I understand it, most health and pleasure resorts of the country, as well as all cities aspiring to permanent growth, offer anything but encouragement in the direction of creating a resort for tuberculosis patients. Really, it would seem to be the very step Colorado Springs should avoid, that is if it is to be continued as a summer resort for the people at large. Of course, more or less patients suffering from the white plague will naturally come anyway, and 'tis a delicate question to handle. But the well person will go to those resorts where the congregating of consumptives is not made a feature, else I am badly mistaken. Let's hear from the physicians and citzens generally on this point.

T. J. S.

Colorado Springs, January 6.

Colorado Comment

NOT TREATED RIGHT.

From the Trinidad Chronicle-News.

Railway managers insist that it is exceedingly difficult for them to get good men. Not a doubt of it. Good men don't feel like being worked 24 hours in each day.

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NOTHING STRONGER.

From the Loveland Reporter.

An eastern press says Kansas is supplied with plugs of concentrated beer. They surely must mean concentrated lye, as the Kansans do not drink beer. Like Colorado people, they all drink coffee.

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1907 PREDICTIONS

From the Grand Junction Sentinel.

It is to the year 1907 that we must now turn our eyes. The very general hope is that its prosperity will be no less than that of the year 1906. There is every reason to believe, so far as this particular locality is concerned, that the business and the general prosperity of the people may exceed that enjoyed during the past year. Grand Junction is beginning to find her own and the march of progress will be more rapid from the present forward than it has been in the past. It is the case in the growth of all cities, that when a city has reached a certain stage, it will be carried forward by its own momentum.

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PAYING TAXES.

From the Telluride Journal.

The people of Wisconsin are congratulating themselves upon escaping taxation by taxing corporations, principally railroads. When the people of a state or a municipality are made to believe that they can escape taxation in that way they are in a fair way to suffer from a riot of extravagance. Money that they think comes easily is sure to go easily. Corporations have no money with which to pay taxes except what they get from the people. The notion that corporations pay taxes with money not obtained from the people is as stupid and mischievous as the notion that the foreigner pays on imported goods.

Near to Nature

TALE OF A COMET.

From the Johnson City (Tenn.) Comet.

With our foreman at home shot three times, a printer in the Blountville jail half shot, another in the office not worth shooting, the Comet is issued under great difficulties this week.

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COMMON MIRACLES.

From the Harlleman Free Press.

Cy Lyle says he seen a armless man turn a handspring and once he seen a man turn water into licker. That ain't nothing to brag about. There has not been a day in thirty years that we have not turned a quart of whisky into a human being.

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CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Dixon Cave Correspondent Sequachee (Tenn.) News.

Frank Coldwell visited Miss Annie Knowlden Sunday night, but did not stay long.

Miss Annie Knowlden says that she nearly froze Sunday.

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FISH YARN FROM GANDER CREEK.

From the Hogwallow Kentuckian.

A remarkable case has just come to light at the headwaters of Gander creek. Ten years ago Columbus Allsop went to that point to fish and cut a willow pole and set his hook and line, sticking the pole in the bank. He then got engaged in something else and forgot his fishing pole. After a lapse of ten years he thought of it a few days ago and went to the scene at once, and there he found that his pole had grown to be a willow tree three feet in diameter. The line was its usual size, and when he raised the hook he found several generations of fish on it, the one that was originally caught on it having raised a school of fine ones each season. When Columbus drew up the old fish all the others followed, and he loaded them all in his wagon and drove home, wondering at the strange occurrence.

Cattleman and Gambler Become a Multimillionaire and Goldfield's King

Miners Make so Much High-Grading That They Don't Care for Their Wages.

Goldfield Correspondence Philadelphia North American.

IF ANY one wants to get a single impression of the real value of the golden bait that has lured 15,000 men to a bleak, barren, wind-swept, frozen desert, where three years and a half ago there was nothing but sagebrush and coyotes, let them consider the fact that at the present moment the day wage mine workers employed in the Goldfield mines are getting away with precious ore at the estimated rate of about $150,000 a month.

In plain words, they are stealing that amount from their employers, and so rich is the property they are working that their thefts are blandly winked at by the men they daily rob. To come down to figures again, the theft of gold bearing ore at the rate of $2,000,000 a year is regarded as mere peculation, so vastly greater is the ore that remains.

This daily stealing on the part of the miners is called high grading, for the reason that all the ore stolen is selected in small lumps from the richest ore in the mines. It is a comparatively simple matter for a miner who is working in a rich vein of ore to sneak two or three lumps into his pocket when the foreman isn't looking, and when the ore runs its best it takes only two or three little lumps to make a total of from $15 to $20 in value.

So general is the practice of high grading among the mine workers that the mere day's wage of $5 or $5.50 is scarcely an object. Many of the mine superintendents have difficulty in getting the men to come around to sign the payroll and get the money at the end of the week. What are wages with high grading so profitable?

Strike Would Result.

This thieving could be stopped and would be stopped if it were not for the strength of the miners' union. It could be stopped by having a dressing room and compelling the mine workers to change their clothes there on emerging from the mines at the end of their day's work.

But any attempt to put such a rule in force would undoubtedly precipitate a strike that would tie up every mine in Goldfield. This, the mine owners think, would cost them so much more than the miners steal that in the end they would be the losers. So they shut their eyes, and the daily robbery goes merrily on.

Of course, it is only in the richest mines that high grading can be made to pay, and in these mines the foremen are overrun with applications for work, while some of the others can scarcely get men enough to keep things moving. Most of the mines are now being operated by lessees.

In the case of the Mohawk, for example, the lease runs out January 1. Here time is money as it seldom is on this earth, and with the ore coming out at the rate of perhaps $1,000,000 a month, the lessees are not going to chance stopping the work for a paltry loss of $25,000 a week. There is some talk that when the leases expire and the real owners of the mines take control there will be some organized effort to stop the high grading, but that it can be done without a fight with the union is very generally doubted.

Goldfield is probably the most optimistic mining camp that ever existed. Everybody is booming Goldfield. Everybody is excited and hopeful.

There are so many new-made rich in town that everybody else expects his turn will come. Of course, it won't come to all of them, but it is safe to say that the majority of the 15,000 who have rushed to Goldfield and kept their eyes open, worked hard and used horse sense have made money.

Goldfield, World's Richest Mine.

That Goldfield contains some of the most valuable mining properties the world has ever seen cannot be doubted, and is so declared by scores of mining experts who have made impartial investigations, and most of them say that the ground has only been scratched as yet. The result of this sincere and well-informed opinion is visible in the fact that from October 7 to November 7 the stock market values of the shares of thirteen Goldfield companies increased over $20,000,000. Naturally somebody made a heap of money out of this phenomenal jump.

In one of the little banks of Goldfield are stacked tiers of bags of ore. They look for all the world like bags of oats. Late every night, when most places are fast asleep, but when Goldfield's Tenderloin is just beginning to get lively, a two-horse team comes in from the mines with a new load, guarded by three men who know how to shoot, and shoot straight. Thus the heap grows, tier by tier.

Of course, it isn't oats at all, but some of the richest gold ore the world has ever known. It is the selected high grade of the richest of the Goldfield mines, set aside especially for shipment in one carload. The owners of the mine say that by January 1 there will be a carload of it, and that it will be worth $100,000.

The North American correspondent was allowed to inspect the workings of the Mohawk mine, whose shares were vainly hawked about a few months ago at 25 cents, and are now selling at anywhere from $18 to $18. The Mohawk is out on the bare sidehill of Columbia mountain, like all the others in this district.

You put on an old jacket and a cap, take a candle and get into the huge bucket that swings at the top of the shaft. Somebody pulls a rope, and down you go slowly and circumspectly.

At the bottom of the shaft you find yourself at the beginning of a crooked tunnel just high enough to walk in. You light your candle and follow your guide.

The ore along here, he tells you contemptuously, is low grade—only about $20 a ton. You contemplate the soft gray rock on either side of you, and you believe him. If you found it in a New England pasture, you wouldn't give 10 cents a mountain for it.

Presently you hear the sound of picks and shovels, and you come upon a little group of men digging in the side wall. Here, says your guide, the ore gets pretty fair—say, $100 a ton. You look at it as closely as you can, and you can't see any difference in it.

Your guide lifts his candle, and traces a narrow, triangular vein that somebody has gouged out for twenty-five or thirty feet. You are told what the stuff is worth that filled that vein. It is a stupendous sum.

You wonder why it doesn't excite you. But it doesn't. All you see is a gouge in a dirty, gray rock.

Once on the surface again, you find that your low shoes are full of tiny fragments of rock. You start to take them off and empty them. But you don't do it. You reflect that they are full of money, and you carefully resolve to wait till you get home.

Just outside the shaft is a big heap of broken stone.

"How much gold is there in that pile of ore?" you ask.

"About $50,000 worth," says our guide. "We haven't been able to get cars enough to haul it away."

"Ah!" you say politely. "That's a nuisance."

But it doesn't excite you a bit. If you saw a trainload of it on the railroad somewhere you'd probably wonder where the macadam road was going to be built.

Nevada's Mining King.

Yet that's the sort of stuff taken from that black, damp, smelly hole you've just left, and that you're so mighty glad to be out of, that has already made at least four millionaires. Probably the most remarkable of them is George Wingfield, and inasmuch as America is in all probability going to hear a good deal of this young man and his wealth, it may be as well to tell what manner of person he is.

George Wingfield is today the most powerful and notable figure at Goldfield. His present wealth is variously estimated at from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000, with infinite possibilities of increase.

He has made nearly all of it in the last eight months. Less than a year ago he was vainly trying to sell a big block of Mohawk shares at 25 cents. They are worth nearly 200 times that today.

One day about eight years ago a young man walked into the little bank that George S. Nixon, now United States senator from Nevada, was running in the town of Winnemucca, Nev. Taking from his finger a diamond ring, he threw it on the counter, remarking to the teller:

"Say, pardner, I'm broke and I'd like to get $5 on that ring."

"You've got into the wrong shop," replied the teller. "This isn't a pawnshop. We don't do that kind of business."

It happened that Mr. Nixon himself was behind the counter. Something in the young man's manner took his fancy.

Turning to the teller, he instructed him to give the penniless one the $5 he asked and charge it to his account. Moreover, he declined to take the ring.

"How do you know I'll ever pay you?" said Wingfield, for it was he.

Senator Nixon smiled.

"Oh, I guess I'll take the chance," he said.

They say in Goldfield that George Wingfield never forgets a friend or forgives an injury. Certain it is that his liking for Nixon began at that time, and when he made his big strike in the Mohawk the senator was the first man he let in on it.

Today the firm of Nixon & Wingfield controls not only the Mohawk, but also the $50,000,000 merger of that and four other Goldfield mines. They are, in addition, the most powerful factors in all the Nevada mining fields.

From Poverty to Wealth.

Wingfield is only 29. The son of a Nevada cattleman, he has in his few years seen a good deal of the seamy side of life. He has herded sheep, ridden cattle ranges, prospected and tended bar. Practically all of his life has been spent in the wilds of the west, in cattle towns and mining camps.

When things began to boom in Tonopah a few years ago Wingfield drifted in and got a job as faro dealer. He had acquired a little cash, and soon bought an interest in the place.

The game prospered and he put in a roulette wheel. Other gambling devices followed, and it wasn't long before Wingfield was $100,000 ahead of the game.

Then he went in prospecting, and after Harry Stimler, the Indian, had located the now-famous Sandstorm claim, first of the Goldfield strikes, it wasn't long before Wingfield located the Mohawk.

Of medium height and build, this young mining king is a singular mixture of attraction and repulsion. Anybody's first guess would be that he was shrewd, and he has the quiet, deadly readiness, the cold, half furtive, almost fishy eye of the professional gambler. He looks like a bad man to pick up carelessly. And so he is. Goldfield has had evidence of both his shrewdness and his courage.

Last September there was a labor fight on against the Goldfield Sun. People who entered its office were photographed and their pictures posted outside the miners' union hall. In fact, the most active kind of boycott was declared.

One night a crowd of miners was annoying two newsboys who were selling the boycotted paper. Hearing the uproar, Wingfield stepped out of his office. Seizing one of the fleeing boys, he took a paper from him and gave him a quarter. The crowd advanced threatenly, and at its head was a huge fellow, who made a rush at the mining man.

Like a flash Wingfield whipped a gun from his pocket and smashed the big man full in the face with its butt, and so quickly that nobody could see how it was done, had him covered with a second gun produced with miraculous speed from nobody knew where.

In three seconds there was nobody in the street but Wingfield. Since then no one in Goldfield questions what he does.

EARTHQUAKE FOR ST. LOUIS

From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

St. Louis will not have an earthquake this year, but afterward, look out. There is one headed this way, and it will reach here some time within the next 100 years, according to Dr. W. J. McGee, who addressed the St. Louis Society of Pedagogy on earthquakes Tuesday at the Central High school.

Dr. McGee says the earthquake is sure to arrive. He declares that it will not come this year because the San Francisco disturbances would have caused it had conditions been ripe for an earthquake in the immediate future.

Dr. McGee divided earthquakes into two classes—those due to volcanic action and those following tectonic disturbances. The tectonic brand is the variety he predicted for home consumption. He said St. Louis was in one of the largest tectonic earthquake regions in the world and that some of the most destructive earthquakes known had occurred in this region. The coming earthquake is being prepared every day by the immense deposits of sediment by the Mississippi river at its mouth.

Dr. McGee said the Mississippi river deposits sediment at its delta. This, he said, was taken from the Upper Mississippi valley and transferred to a small area at the delta. It had the effect, he said, of lightening the Upper Mississippi river valley and putting this enormous weight at the delta, thereby causing a general unbalancing and bringing an earthquake nearer every day. When sufficient weight has been placed on the delta it will sink and cause the earthquake.

The sediment is the chief problem in the construction of the deep waterway in the Mississippi river. It can and will have to be controlled to build the waterway, he believes.

TOM'S LAST FIRE RUN

From the New York Sun.

Tom, the night horse of engine No. 39, which has quarters in the Fire Headquarters building in East Sixty-seventh street, died in harness on Wednesday night, after 20 years of faithful service to the city. He was a roan and was of powerful build. He loved the service, and even in his old age he was as quick to take his place in front of the engine at the sound of the gong as either of the two younger horses that pulled the machine with him.

It was this enthusiasm that caused his death at the end of a run to get to a fire.

Tom was the first to get under the drop harness when the alarm sounded. The metal collar dropped to the floor before the animal was ready to receive it. One of the crew sprang forward to pick it up, but Tom put down his head, poked his nose under the collar, and threw it over his neck, and the fireman snapped it in place.

The alarm called the company to Eighty-second street and East End avenue. Jack Leamy, the driver, sent off the apparatus with a rattle and a warning toot of the whistle. Tom acted as though he knew that Fire Commissioner Lantry was thinking about retiring him for a younger horse. The fire commissioner had learned of the Fire Fighting service. Tom kept his nose just a little in advance of Jerry B. and Bull, his mates, as the engine went clattering up Third Avenue. The engine drew up at the hydrant. As it stopped, old Tom gave a lurch and dropped to the ground. One of the crew went to help him to his feet, but he was dead.

WASTED HOURS.

From the Topeka Journal.

"Fur de last thirty years," said Uncle Moses, "I has been wastin' time around de house widout knowin' it. It has been my habit to sit down and rest my back when I had a few minits to spare, but dar will be a change after dis.

"Long come a tin peddler de odder day to gib me pinters, and from dis time on I shall alius hab a book in my hand when restin'. In de last three days alone I has learned dat fleas nebber go in droves; dat if a comet should strike dis world it would knock all de houses to squash; dat sunflower tea will cure de mumps widout chin in a doctor; dat cats am mo' plentiful about de house when de moon am full; dat de smallest star to be sawn in de sky am bigger'n a ten-acre lot on airth, and dat you kin look a house fly out o' countenance and make him ashamed o' hissel' by closin' de left eye.

"I has jearned at last de value of de time I have wasted, and from dis day I shall gib up spittin' on de stove, poks in de fish, and wastin' time jawin' at de old woman fur usin' too much sugar in de johnny cake."

WOMEN KNITTING NIPPERS

Bangor, Me., Cor. Boston Globe.

More than 1,000 women in eastern Hancock county earn money for Christmas presents and winter clothing by knitting woolen nippers, which are used by the winter fishermen, who sail out from Gloucester, Mass. The nipper is a heavy woolen mitt, with a short wrist and with a thick protection for the thumb and forefinger and a padded palm. It is designed for protecting the hands of fishermen who haul wet lines in cold weather.

Fully 50,000 pairs of nippers are worn out every year, of which more than 75 per cent are knitted by women who live in the shore towns east of Penobscot River. As a rule, a woman with active fingers can knit four pairs of nippers a day in addition to doing her housework. She'll pay for making a set of nippers is four cents a pair. The knitters begin their labors late in November and continue until February, or later. It is not uncommon to see aged women walking along the streets knitting nippers and holding balls of yarn in their apron pockets.

Women carry their knitting work about them, no matter where they go. At evening prayer meetings it is not unusual for a woman to knit across a nipper before she can rise and give her testimony when called upon by the class leader. Cases are known in which women have taken their knitting to funerals. As the communities are strictly orthodox, no knitting is done on Sundays.

AFTER severe illness after severe physical or mental strain—use *Scott's Emulsion*. It builds up and holds up the strength of man and woman, girl and boy. It is the most wonderful "food-tonic" in the world.

ALL DRUGGISTS 50c. AND $1.00

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

We Are Having a Sale on 30 Dozen Men's Fancy Shirts $1.00

Now is a good time to stock up with some fine shirts at about half the regular prices.

These fancy shirts which we are now offering at $1 00 are regular $1.75, $2.00 and some $2 50 qualities.

You ask why we make such reductions Our answer is simple We have over-bought and must reduce the stock We have gone through the shirt stock and taken out every odd pattern. You can have your choice of cuffs attached or detached.

HOLBROOK & PERKINS

HOSMAN FOR IMPROVEMENTS

Would Like for Santa Fe Road to Carry Out Its Plans.—Gives His Views.

The Santa Fe railroad improvement plans will probably not be submitted to the city council at its meeting to night, owing to the lack of unanimity among the property owners near the depot, regarding the proposition of the railroad company

Alderman D B Hosman of the Fifth ward in which is located the depot and surrounding property last night characterized the projected improvements by the railroad as the best that have been offered

While one property may be injured by depreciation of his property, he said, nine others will be benefited. I am in favor of the railroad s proposition but do not want to rush the matter through until it has been discussed and agreed to by all the property owners, if possible The majority of the taxpayers in that locality are in favor of the plans but I want them all to get together on the subject

The subject will probably not be submitted to the council until a more definite understanding is reached between the Santa Fe company and the people I want to see matters so arranged that those owners whose property is depreciated by the new improvements will be compensated in some manner

JUDGES WILL NAME CLERKS

Edgar Howbert Will Get El Paso County Appointment.—Many Gold Camp Candidates.

Judge J W Sheafor, W S Morris and James Owen of the Fourth judicial district will meet here today for the purpose of appointing district clerks in the various counties comprising the Fourth district It is a foregone conclusion that Edgar Howbert will be appointed clerk of the district court of El Paso county, with O E Rickerson Jr as deputy clerk

There are five candidates for the clerkship in Teller county, as follows Former Representative F W Frewen and County Clerk W E Dingman, both of Victor F W. Sheafor, Alderman G L Stoddard and W M Irwin all of Cripple Creek. Sheafor is a brother of Judge Sheafor, while Irwin was the defeated candidate for county treasurer of Teller county on the Republican ticket last November Cheyenne, Lincoln Kit Carson, Elbert and Douglas counties are also in the Fourth judicial district.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract is sold by all the best grocers everywhere Try it

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES

Will Be Held at Mt. Olive Church This Week.

Three services being the first of a special evangelical series were conducted in the Mt Olive Baptist church on Weber street, yesterday, by O P and O L Bishop of William Jewell college Liberty, Mo A large congregation attended each service yesterday and those interested in the work have decided to continue the series throughout the present week The services this evening will begin at ... o'clock

ETHEL HARRINGTON IN PLAY

Former Springs Girl Takes Part of Jennie Faxton in "Dorothy Vernon of Hadden Hall"

Miss Ethel Harrington, a graduate of Colorado college, and formerly well known in local educational circles, is a member of the Alberta Gallatin Theatrical company which will present 'Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall' in the local Opera house next Saturday night Miss Harrington plays the part of Jennie Faxton She was originally from Denver, graduating from the Manual Training high school of that city Afterward she entered Colorado college and took the full course.

Miss Harrington took the part of Perdita in the Winter's Tale,' given by the Minerva society of Colorado college, and in the class play, 'Rose Trelawney of the Wells," made a decided hit in the title role

FRISCO FORGETS DISASTER

Earthquake Seldom Referred to in the Rush of Rebuilding City. Jap School Question.

'A misunderstanding is responsible for the whole agitation over the Japanese school question in San Francisco ' said W A Hunt, a representative of the Schillings company, who is at the Alta Vista 'All that the people of 'Frisco objected to was the custom of grown-up young men among the Japanese immigrants wishing to enter the public schools along with the little children A great many of these young fellows from 15 to 20 years of age were anxious to take advantage of the free schools in order to learn English and, of course, they had to go in the juvenile classes if they were to be admitted at all. To have these grown-up boys mix with little children did not appear right and the people simply refused to permit it That is what raised the whole trouble, and there is no doubt that the Americans are right To overcome the difficulty, schools are being built for the exclusive use of the Japs and Chinese, and it is expected that this will solve the question satisfactorily '

According to Mr Hunt, business in San Francisco has never more flourishing than at present though many of the firms are working under great disadvantages owing to the difficulties of transportation The energy of the people has been shown to a remarkable degree in the immense strides taken in the reconstruction of the city All the large new buildings are being constructed of solid steel and concrete and the architecture is being planned on a finer scale than ever The bank deposits of the city at the close of the year were $440,000 000 A fact that reflects credit on the citizens he says, is that never a word of complaint or regret is heard, even from people who were practically ruined by the fire The great calamity is scarcely ever referred to and Mr Hunt says one hears less about it in 'Frisco than in any other part of the country

THE JOY

of living is to have good health Use Herbine and you will have bushels of joy You need not be the fretful and have that bad taste in your mouth Try a bottle of Herbine a positive cure for all ... F— Herrell Austin Tex writes I have used Herbine for ... and find it a fine regulator ... recommend it as a ... medicine ... Dyspepsia Sold by the Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co

HEMMING OPPOSES BILL

SAYS DICKERSON BANK MEASURE NOTHING BUT A JOKE.

Declares it Has no Merit and That a Substantial Banking Bill Will Be Introduced.

C C Hemming of this city vice president of the El Paso National bank and president of the Colorado Bankers association characterizes as a joke, and as a Populist measure pure and simple, the Dickerson bill for the proposed safeguarding of depositors in other than national banks. The bill, according to Mr Hemming, has no merit whatever, except the relief it might afford the unwary who are not smart enough to tell the difference between a section house and a banking institution

A substantial banking bill will be introduced during the present legislature, according to Mr. Hemming and all reputable banking institutions whether private or state will support it

Following in part, is a letter written by Mr. Hemming on the subject

First—My conclusions, after reading the bill and observing what bankers were present—all of whom I know and, with one or two exceptions believe to be capable and eminently strong men—are that the bill, as presented, was made in the spirit of a joke, certainly without due consideration. If it were brought forward seriously for the consideration of the public, it could have only been done under these circumstances, to kill any reputable and businesslike measure which might be presented in answer to public demand for the protection and safeguarding of bank depositors, not that the authors and framers of the Dickerson bill were serious in presenting and indorsing that as a proper and fit measure, but they must have believed, if one so utterly inadequate could get a respectable indorsement, it would kill anything of a like nature having merit behind it, as they wanted no bill at all

"Second—The Dickerson bill is a Populist measure, pure and simple without any merit whatever in it, except the relief it might afford the unwary who were not smart enough to tell the difference between a section house and a banking institution

"Third—It certainly is nothing more nor less than a joke, perpetrated on the public by a lot of good fellows who were not serious at the time they committed the abortion, the result of a good dinner and much cold water followed by a fit of premature digestion

"Fourth—The people of Colorado will have a good and substantial banking bill and they will get it before the present legislature adjourns, and furthermore no private or state bank in this state will nor can it afford to antagonize any honest and straightforward measure that will protect the depositing public nor should they do so A banking examiner should be appointed in such a way as to entirely ignore partisan or political preference and who will do his duty wisely and fairly The people of the state demand this Every reputable banker in the state will indorse it, whether he be a private banker, a national banker or a state banker, and the intelligence as well as the wisdom of the legislative body now in Denver will see to it that we have such a bill."

CARRIE NATION

certainly smashed a hole in the barrooms of Kansas but Ballard s Horehound Syrup has smashed all records as a cure for coughs, Bronchitis, Influenza and all Pulmonary diseases T C H— Horton Kansas, writes I have never found a medicine that would cure a cough so quickly as Ballard s Horehound Syrup I have used it for years ' Sold by the Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co

CRIPPLE CREEK EXCURSION

Thursday each week,

$2 50 Round Trip.

Train leaves from Santa Fe Depot, 10 20 A. M

M'HENDRIE-NORTHCUTT

Former Colorado College Man Forms Law Partnership.

Word was received here yesterday of the organization of a law partnership in Trinidad of A Watson McHendrie well known in this city and Jesse G Northcutt formerly judge of the Third judicial district

McHendrie attended Colorado college for three years and was prominent in athletic circles He was captain of the baseball team in 1898 Shortly after his return to Trinidad he was appointed court stenographer by Judge Northcutt He was later elected district attorney of the Third judicial district, which position he now holds

The law firm is known as Northcutt & McHendrie and has offices in the Colorado building Trinidad

Personal Mention

Miss Mae Auld has returned to Antonito where she is engaged in teaching school, after spending the holidays with her parents in this city

Mrs J F Fisher and son and Miss S A Taylor of Bradentown Fla are guests at the Alamo having come to this city to spend the remainder of the winter

Mr and Mrs Chester Alan Arthur will hold the first of their series of 'at homes this afternoon from 4 until 7 o clock in their residence 1106 North Nevada avenue

H A Churchill who has been visiting Mr and Mrs I M Auld of this city has returned to his home in Antonito Mr Churchill is principal of the public school in Antonito

Ellie Meredith of Denver was the guest of Mrs Ella Celeste Adams on Saturday while she was in the city to fulfill her engagement with the Colorado Springs Federation of Women s clubs

Mr and Mrs J C Briggs have returned from an extended visit to relatives in Alabama and are now staying at the Alamo hotel awaiting the completion of their new residence in Colorado Springs.

MINERS ASK INCREASE

WILL PRESENT DEMANDS TO OPERATORS TODAY.

Want 8-Hour Day, 5 Cents Per Ton More for Pick, 4 2-3 Cents More for Machine Work.

At mass meetings of the coal miners of this region held yesterday at Pike View and Papeton resolutions embodying the final demands of the union were adopted to be presented to the mine operators today with the request that an answer be returned on Thursday. While no official statement has been made to this effect it is understood on good authority that the demands are practically in form of an ultimatum to the operators and that a general strike of about 250 workmen will ensue if a satisfactory answer is not received by the date mentioned

The principal clauses of the resolutions passed yesterday are to the effect that an increase shall be granted of five cents per ton for pick work, 4 2-3 cents per ton for machine work, and that an eight-hour day shall prevail for all the men concerned The present price paid for pick work is 55 cents per ton and for machine work 33 1-3 cents per ton and a day s work has been nine and, in some instances ten hours Should the new demands be granted the prices paid will consequently be 60 cents per ton for pick work and 38 cents per ton for machine work so that with eight hours' work per day the men will be able to make almost as much as with nine hours work under the old schedule

As the demands of the men have not yet been presented to the operators it is not known what action they will take on the matter. A voluntary increase amounting to two cents per ton all around was recently granted by the operators but this is not considered satisfactory, as is evidenced by the meeting yesterday

MINE OWNERS MEET TODAY

Annual Election of Officers Will Be Held—Card System Now in Vogue Will Be Discussed.

The annual meeting of the Cripple Creek District Mine Owners and Operators association will be held in the Hagerman building, this city at 2 o clock this afternoon Officers for the ensuing year will be elected together with an executive committee which has full power to transact the business of the association.

Among the important subjects to be discussed, it is said, is the card system now in vogue. The present method will be continued, or only slightly modified, according to reliable information, and no radical alteration in the system will be made

E. A. M'CARTHY UNDER ARREST

Cripple Creek Man Caught by Colorado Springs Officers

Detective Rowan and Patrolman Davis yesterday morning arrested F A. McCarthy wanted at Victor on a charge of beating the Albany hotel out of a board bill of approximately $5 Word was received from Victor that McCarthy was bound for Colorado Springs or Colorado Midland train No 8, due here at 10 12 a m The officials met the train at the Rio Grande depot, recognized him from the telephoned description and took him to headquarters The prisoner will be turned over to a Victor officer today

SEMIANNUAL ELECTION HELD

Whitthorne Elected President of I T. U. Local No. 82.

Colorado Springs Typographical union No 82 yesterday afternoon held the semiannual election, the following officers being chosen

W C Whitthorne, president R F, Taylor, vice president, J T Reames, financial secretary, J F Kirkpatrick, recording secretary executive committee E H Josly S A Hoon, F W Siegel allied printing trades council E C F Whitaker J W Wilson C A Smith, sick committee R C Sweeney, W A Snyder, L D Davisson

ENTIRE FAMILY ASPHYXIATED

Gas Enters House through Sewer Pipe From Break in Main

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 6.—The entire family of George Devino at Winooski consisting of six persons the father mother and four children were killed during the night by illuminating gas which entered the house from a break in the street main through a sewer pipe

Our January "White Wear" Sale Begins This Monday Morning

NEW MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

The Busy Store C.J.HEATH DRY GOODS CO. 111 S. Tejon St.

NEW SHIRT WAISTS

A Complete New Stock

$1,800 worth of our celebrated

"Sterling Undermuslins"

are placed on sale this morning

At Cost of Materials Only

This make of underwear is finely tailored, cleanly and daintily finished, liberal in materials and sizes. You will appreciate these elegant muslin garments when you see them, when you buy them, and best of all, when you WEAR them. Prices on all materials have advanced the past three months, but we have placed this new stock of "Sterling" Underwear just received on sale at as LOW FIGURES as you bought them at our last year's Sale. saving you on any garment you purchase from 15 to 25 per cent below regular prices.

Be sure and visit our "WHITE WEAR SALE" this week.

INCLUDED IN THIS "WHITE WEAR SALE" are about 20 dozen NEW 1907 SPRING STYLES "STERLING" SHIRT WAISTS.

The newest early styles. All on sale at special attractive prices, as follows:

Regular Prices
$1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 $3.00, $3.50.

Special Sale Prices
98c, $1.20, $1.65, $2.15, $2.65, $3.15.

When you see these new waists you will appreciate these special prices.

CLEARING SALE REMNANTS.

Inventory has left us many remnants. These are from every department and are now on sale at HALF THEIR VALUE.

ABOUT OUR PEERLESS PATTERNS.

Have you ever tried a "Peerless Paper Pattern? If you have, you will always buy a Peerless. If you have not, try these popular patterns once. We sell them. We GUARANTEE perfect satisfaction in style, cut and fit. EVERY PATTERN guaranteed. We will pay for any goods a "Peerless Pattern" spoils by misfit or design. No other agents of ANY pattern will do this. Prices are only 5c, 10c and 15c. No more, no less.

The new January and February Patterns are now in stock ready for you.

SPECIAL SALES this week on Handkerchiefs, Laces, Embroideries.

Furs and COATS for Ladies and Children at about HALF REGULAR PRICES.

111 South Tejon. HEATH DRY GOODS CO.

A COMPETENT STAFF OF WORKMEN

Enables Us to Guarantee High Class Work in Every Department

OUR CABINET SHOP { is constantly working on rare antiques that can only be handled by experts and is always prepared to make hand-made furniture and do repairing.

OUR UPHOLSTERY SHOP { is always turning out superior workmanship in Davenports, Couches, Box Spring Mattresses, Cushions, etc. etc.

OUR POLISHING SHOP IS QUALIFIED TO DO THE VERY BEST WORK

OUR CARPET WORKROOM { sends out uniformly well-made Carpets and Rugs that won't rip.

OUR PACKERS are reliable, careful and experienced.

The FRED S. TUCKER FURNITURE CO 105-107 N. TEJON ST. COLORADO SPRINGS

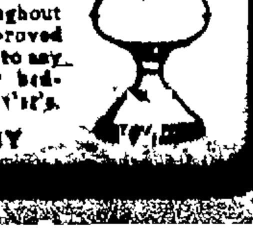
Have You A Cold Room?

In most houses there is a room without proper heating facilities—to say nothing of chilly hallways Even though the best of your stoves or furnace should be inadequate to warm the whole house there need not be one cold spot if you have a

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

It will heat a room in no time and will keep it warm and cozy Operated as easily as a lamp and perfectly safe Wick cannot be turned too high or too low Gives no smoke or smell because fitted with unique smokeless device Can be carried about, ... Perfection Oil Heater is superior to all other oil heaters ... Made in two finishes nickel and japan Brass oil fount beautifully embossed Holds four quarts of oil and burns 9 hours. Every heater warranted. If not at your dealer's write ... agency for descriptive circular



The Rayo Lamp is the safest and best all-round household lamp. Made of brass throughout and nickel-plated Equipped with latest improved burner. Every lamp warranted. ... Write to our nearest agency if not at your dealer's.

CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY

Under-muslin Sale

Costume Sale

Lingerie Waist Sale

Sweater Sale

Silk Waist and Petti-coat Sale

As Advertised

Wilbur's

QUALITY TALKS

We issue no draw-back checks with our quality talks.

We understand our goods and we realize that it's impossible to give better stronger or more reasonable values than we're giving in teas and coffees

Indeed, when we say that our

A1 Brand of 60-Cent Ceylon Tea

is the best the market affords at the price we mean it and we stand right back of the statement Try it It's good

DERN Tea & Coffee Co 20 South Tejon street ... 878.

Bargains in Boilers and Engines at HASSELL IRON WORKS CO.

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WHAT IT COSTS TO REFORM A BOY

At the New York Juvenile Asylum the Expense is $206 a Year—Seven Million Dollars Invested in Good Citizenship in Fifty Years—Reform, Like Everything Else, Going Up in Price. Results Justify the Increase—How Experts Study the Raw Material—Relation of Teeth to Morality.

NEW YORK, January 2.—It costs $206 a year to turn a bad boy into a good citizen. At least this is the latest figure reported by the New York Juvenile Asylum which, for more than half a century, has been engaged in the work of transforming street urchins of the metropolis into self-respecting men.

The price of reformation, like the price of almost everything else, is going up. A few years ago the young vagrant or petty thief or all-round rogue who was sent to the asylum, cost $130 annually for clothing, food, lodging and the education by which he was polished up mentally and morally. But times have changed. Reform was cheaper then because methods were different and less efficient. Not many years ago juvenile delinquents were huddled together like troops in barracks. That was under the congregate idea. At one time when the asylum occupied a building in the city 1,100 lads were sheltered under one roof. Now only 20 boys, and boys all about the same age, live in one of the 15 cottages or families that comprise the little village on the heights between Chauncey and Dobbs Ferry, some 20 miles out in the country. This is the segregate idea which offers better opportunities for the constant study of each individual case, and which is as different from the old method as the comfortable home is from the whitewashed county jail. The number of children at Chauncey is now 320.

Reformation in these days is conducted on a business basis. The authorities of the juvenile asylum can tell almost to a cent what it costs to make a boy into a good citizen. Of the $206 the boy costs the asylum each year, $145 is contributed by the city, for with few exceptions the asylum boys are committed by city authorities acting through the children's court. The balance of the cost of making an honest man is contributed by the directors of the asylum and other friends and champions of the bad boy who, sociologists have discovered, is more sinned against than sinning. Since the asylum was founded, the city of New York has invested in this work of reformation about $4,132,000, a sum many times less than the city has paid out in the same period for policemen, court officers and jail wardens. In the same half century, private contributions to this work in the promotion of good citizenship have aggregated $2,600,000. Thus nearly $7,000,000 has been spent on bad boys in one city in 50 years, and in the past few years the annual cost per boy has increased about $75.

Does it pay? The juvenile asylum people, who conduct the work of reformation on business principles, have figures to show that the work is profitable. The boys who graduate from the asylum are generally sent to homes in the west and it is known that 85 per cent of these boys turn out well. A visitor now in the field has recently reported favorably on 92 per cent of the children visited but this is a little better than the average. The question, Does it pay? finds its answer in numerous life histories which are brought to the attention of the asylum authorities. A few days ago, they received a letter from a business man in an Iowa town who announced his election to the office of county recorder. He wrote that he hoped the asylum officers would be interested to hear about him because they had sent him to Iowa in 1887. "Most of all," he wrote, "I remember those words of Abraham Lincoln which greeted me in the assembly room—'Tell the boys of the New York Juvenile Asylum that they must value justice, truth and humanity if they wish to become useful and honorable men.' I have often thought of those words. I have tried to live up to them as Lincoln wished us to do. I wish the boys who leave the asylum would never forget them. Tell them to come west."

Like all other business men, the authorities of the juvenile asylum study carefully the raw material from which they make the finished product, that of good citizenship. Close study of the bad boy problem reveals the fact that the delinquent haled to the children's court is largely the victim of circumstances—in this country sometimes a very young victim, for American courts can brand a child criminal at the age of six. In Germany the criminal age begins between the twelfth and eighteenth years, in Austria at the end of the fourteenth year and in England at the end of the sixteenth. In this city only boys under sixteen are sent to reformatories. A boy a day over sixteen may be sent to jail for stealing a street railway transfer check while a boy a day under sixteen may commit grand larceny and be sent to the asylum to repent and reform. Judges agree that this system is working considerable harm to youthful delinquents, and the study of the question made by those interested in the work of reform will undoubtedly lead to better things.

In the study of the raw material for good citizenship, attention is paid to details which might at first seem to be trivial. The experts in boy training for example, understand the relationship of teeth to morality. Ninety-four per cent of the children sent to the juvenile asylum have defective teeth, and a large proportion suffer from eye and skin troubles.

"How could they be expected to act normally under the circumstances?" asks the experienced and sympathetic superintendent.

So one of the first experiences of the newcomer at Chauncey is that of being put in good physical condition, and to many of these boys the experience is a decided novelty. And as soon as the youngster begins to feel like a normal, healthy boy, his schooling begins, and if he is old enough he spends some of his time in one of the shops where trades are taught.

The juvenile asylum, authorities and people engaged in similar work have been trying to find a correct answer to the question, What is a bad boy? Most of the boys committed by the children's court are classed as ungovernable, which means in nine cases out of ten that they have been playing hookey. Boys who play truant to go swimming, boys who chase a circus out of town, boys who try to run away to sea—all these come under the head of ungovernable, though the specialist knows that such delinquency is in the blood and must come out and does not necessarily make a boy bad. In fact, the man who studies boys has an abiding faith in the ultimate goodness of the average bad boy. The specialist knows from the returns in thousands of cases that as a general rule the youngster will walk straight after getting the right direction. Too often he cannot get these at home and a stumble brings him to court.

While the price of making good boys and men out of wayward youngsters has gone up because of the new system of surrounding them with home influences, the directors and friends of the juvenile asylum and the city authorities as well are reconciled to the change. They believe in the new idea so firmly that they are planning to build more cottages where the boys may live in pleasant home surroundings. These men have the utmost faith in the method which separates one type of young offender from another, and brings out individual merits by discovering and removing individual defects. Parents of wayward boys are coming to have the same faith, too, for in some cases they contribute to the boys' support according to their needs, which is a point the court determines, the assessments ranging from fifty cents to two dollars a week. There are a few instances where well-to-do parents pay the full price, and would gladly pay any price to have their children subjected to the business-like method of reformation followed at Chauncey. But the asylum prefers to take the children of the less fortunate, who compose the bulk of prisoners in children's courts today, and who, according to the Chauncey idea, will, in eight or nine cases out of ten, become useful and honorable men if they can be given a new start and a fair chance.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP IN THE MAKING.

The Annual Cost of Reforming Bad Boys Is Increasing, but the Results More Than Justify the Expense.

SHE SPEAKS FIVE LANGUAGES

Only Eleven Years Old, She Is Child Wonder.

From the Kansas City Star.

One of the most precocious children in Oklahoma is Ethel May Dickinson, daughter of John B. Dickinson, a newspaper and magazine writer. She is 11 years old. She speaks French, Spanish, German and Comanche, as well as English, without an accent. Her musical achievements are marvelous for a child of her years. Any piece of music, no matter how difficult, can be played on the piano at first sight. Languages to this little child-woman are easy, and her father says she can master the Chinese in less than three months.

Ethel is a student at the Sisters' day school, and is now in her eighth grade, although only in her fourth school year. She is known far and wide as the "child-lady," and the "new state musical prodigy." Her manners are that of a girl of 18, and her notions of life are high and noble.

Her father, when a boy, was a captive for five years with the Comanche Indians and speaks that language as well as any Indian. He said:

"Their language consists of not more than 600 words, and practically every word is emphasized by a sign or grunt. I never learned my alphabet until 18 years of age, but I was admitted to the bar at 23. Since that time I have studied every day and hope to keep at it for the remainder of my life. I am now 47. I recommend hard study as a king cure-all for the many ills that flesh is heir to, and my advice to grown persons, as well as children, is to get right down to hard study and stick to it.

"My little girl is not a prodigy, but I presume her talent for mathematics, languages and music came to her as an inheritance, together with strict application and systematic study.

"While I have never attended school a day in my life I am a true believer in our free school system. Practical education is my hobby, for only through education will the world grow better. I advocate compulsory education and uniform laws throughout the Union."

PROSPERITY AND MATINEES

From the Philadelphia Record.

One curious evidence of the prevailing general prosperity is pointed out by a local theatrical man, who says the attendance of the men at matinee performances has fallen off perceptibly this season. "The men are all busy now," is the explanation given of this phenomenon. "Of course, at the larger theaters there is always a goodly sprinkling of men at the matinees, made up largely of those who do not have to work within prescribed hours, or perhaps not at all; but at the minor places of amusement and at those which cater principally to men, the difference is marked. Luckily for us, the business thus lost is made up at the evening performances. Where these men get the money to go to matinees with in dull times is a mystery, just like the mystery of the large attendance at baseball games during seasons of depression, a condition that all the professional baseball magnates are familiar with."

AID TO WOMEN SMOKERS

From the New York Press.

The bachelor girl had a lighted candle on her little dinner table. She explained why.

"It's the latest thing, you know," said she. "It is to light your cigarette. You see, a girl can't lift up her foot and scratch a match on it the way the men do, so she must have a substitute. The candle's it.

"At a woman's club the other night several candles were on the long table. Smoke! Certainly they did, those club women. That club is the most up-to-date and English club in the city of New York."

SHOWS VALUE OF HEREDITY

Candidate for Parliament at Last Declares His Religious Belief.

From the London Mail.

A parliamentary candidate was being heckled. One of the questions had reference to the religious denomination to which he belonged.

"Well," he said, "you asked me an honest question and you shall have a straightforward answer. My grandmother was a Scotch woman—a rigid Presbyterian."

Obvious disappointment was shown in the faces of the audience, so the candidate proceeded:

"My grandfather was English and therefore a member of the Church of England."

Still no enthusiasm, but rather the reverse.

"My father, on the other hand, was a good Baptist," went on the desperate candidate, who was still unrewarded by applause. He grew anxious, so hurriedly added: "But my dear old mother, long since dead, was a Methodist."

Instantly all faces were radiant, as he concluded:

"And, gentlemen, I follow the precepts of my dear old mother. I'm a Methodist and I don't care who knows it!"

ALL THE WORLD

is a stage, and Ballard's Snow Liniment plays a most prominent part. It has no superior for Rheumatism, stiff joints, cuts, sprains, and all pains. Buy it, try it, and you will always use it. Anybody who has used Ballard's Snow Liniment is a living proof of what it does. Buy a trial bottle. 25c, 50c and $1.00. Sold by the Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co.

FRANK HERVEY PETTINGELL

Member Mining Stock Exchange,

Mining Exchange Building.

Phone, 161 Red.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF UNITED STATES BY STATES

A new feature of the 1905 number of the volume, "Mineral Resources of the United States," brought out annually by the United States Geological Survey, is a series of tables, compiled by Mr. William Taylor Thom, which shows the value by states of the mineral products of the country.

These products, so listed, include both certain raw materials and also certain derivative materials in their first marketable condition, which do not appear in the table of mineral products of the United States as a whole. For example, both pig iron and iron ores are included as important products entering into the commerce of certain states, and in like manner are included both pig lead and lead paints; both clay products and raw clay; both coal and its immediate derivatives, coke, gas coke, illuminating gas, ammonium sulphate, and coal tar; bauxite and alumina, and also alum and aluminum sulphate. These derivatives and raw materials are here given, regardless of the consequent duplication of values, in response to a constant demand for this information thus arranged by states.

Study of these tables will afford most people more than one surprise. For example, we think of Colorado and California as our most representative mineral states, and yet, the actual value of Illinois' mineral products was far greater than that of either Colorado or California last year; more than double, in fact, the value of California's output, for, although Illinois has neither silver nor gold, it produces great quantities of cement, clay, pig iron, stone, and zinc, which are worth much silver and gold in the world's markets.

The sums total of these state outputs for the year run as follows:

Alabama	$32,585,288
Alaska	15,483,759
Arizona	41,346,134
Arkansas	4,470,784
California	43,406,253
Colorado	50,250,944
Connecticut	4,098,628
Delaware	769,914
District of Columbia	317,621
Florida	4,828,783
Georgia	6,500,754
Idaho	16,768,855
Illinois	105,065,567
Indiana	41,781,078
Indian Territory	5,763,346
Iowa	16,998,028
Kansas	27,971,198
Kentucky	14,871,811
Louisiana	6,875,490
Maine	5,065,904
Maryland	20,048,257
Massachusetts	14,024,200
Michigan	84,770,141
Minnesota	41,365,775
Mississippi	874,279
Missouri	21,865,869
Montana	65,501,049
Nebraska	1,357,846
Nevada	9,873,285
New Hampshire	2,028,652
New Jersey	31,818,121
New Mexico	4,282,114
New York	65,066,287
North Carolina	2,455,063
North Dakota	665,480
Ohio	169,203,710
Oklahoma	623,333
Oregon	2,441,278
Pennsylvania	509,828,673
Rhode Island	1,327,795
South Carolina	2,404,457
South Dakota	7,071,573
Tennessee	19,641,528
Texas	12,752,346
Utah	28,447,709
Vermont	8,797,834
Virginia	21,751,856
Washington	8,796,544
West Virginia	74,731,375
Wisconsin	36,504,611
Wyoming	8,657,202

The chapter of "Mineral Resources," entitled "Summary of the Mineral Production of the United States in 1905," is issued separately, in pamphlet form. Those desirous of knowing the details of state production should make request for this summary from the director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

TECHNOLOGY OF GOLD DEPOSITS AT CRIPPLE CREEK

Ore was found in the Cripple Creek district, Colorado, in December, 1890. To the end of 1905, say Messrs. Lindgren and Ransome of the United States Geological Survey in their recently published report on the geology and gold deposits of that district, $154,475,022 has been produced there in gold and 646,193 fine ounces in silver. The maximum production was reached in 1900.

The first mine to attain great prominence was the Independence mine of Mr. W. S. Stratton. It was soon rivaled by the Portland, now the largest mine in the district. Two railroads were completed into the district in 1893, and a third in 1901. There have been two periods of depression due to labor strikes, one in 1894 and another in 1903-4. The most important recent event in the history of the district was the opening of the El Paso tunnel in 1903, enabling several of the mines to extract ore previously below the water level.

The ore is broken by overhand stoping and is usually hoisted by steam through vertical shafts. It is generally screened, the screenings as a rule, constituting the richest part. The coarse ore is washed and hand-sorted. The total cost of mining, including development and sorting, is probably $8 per ton.

The district is well provided with sampling works, and through these nearly all the ore passes in its course from mine to reduction works. The sampling charges, exclusive of freight, range from 60 cents to $1 per ton.

Probably about one-sixth of the tonnage of ore mined at Cripple Creek goes to the smelters at Pueblo and Denver. This is the richest ore. The balance of the product is treated in chlorination and cyanide mills at Florence, Colorado City and elsewhere. In 1904 the charges for treatment at the mills ranged in the lowest schedule issued from $5.50 per ton for half-ounce ore to $9 per ton for three to five-ounce ore. This included freight from mine to mill.

The minimum wages for ordinary miners are $3 for an eight-hour day. Conditions of work and living are good, but the district has suffered from two serious conflicts between mine owners and miners.

While there are several large companies operating in the district, many small mines are under individual ownership, and there is much leasing, with royalties ranging from 15 to 35 per cent of the net returns. A tendency exists to organize companies at capitalizations greatly in excess of the probable value of the prospects which it is proposed to develop. Very few companies have been organized with less than $1,000,000 capital, and very few mines have yielded the amount of their capitalization. The fascination of a mining venture tempts investors to accept a rate of interest on their capital which is lower than it should be when the uncertainties of ore bodies and the usual limited life of a mine are taken into consideration. The costs of mining and treatment at Cripple Creek are high and do not always compare favorably with those prevailing in other districts that labor under no greater disadvantages.

The productive part of the district contains over twenty shafts more than 1,000 feet in depth and is intersected by very numerous and extensive drifts and crosscuts. There is nothing in the history of the district since 1891 warranting any extension of the bounds of the productive territory as then known. All the important mines lie within a circle of six or seven miles in diameter.

OPERA HOUSE ATTRACTIONS

What the Press Agents Say

M'INTYRE AND HEATH IN "THE HAM TREE."

McIntyre and Heath, the greatest and most humorous impersonators of negro character on the stage, will be the attraction at the Opera house tomorrow evening in a new musical novelty called "The Ham Tree," described on the program as "Klaw & Erlanger's Laugh Trust." These clever comedians, with their company of 100 entertainers, made their debut in "The Ham Tree" at the New York theater in August, 1905, where they ran for several weeks to the largest attendance in the history of this theater. After this engagement they played long runs in Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Boston, repeating their New York success. Then followed a tour of other cities, where their performance gave immense satisfaction. They opened the present season at the New York theater July 30th, and from the opening night till the close, the house was packed.

The book of "The Ham Tree" is by George V. Hobart, the author of the famous "John Henry" stories, the lyrics are by William Jerome and the music by Jean Schwartz. The company numbers 100 people. The principals of McIntyre and Heath's support are W. C. Fields, the tramp juggler, Frederick V. Bowers, the ballad writer, singers and juvenile actor, Jeanne Towler, Carolyn Gordon, Belle Gold, Alfred Fisher and David Torrence. The ensembles include the most beautiful chorus of singing and dancing girls ever presented in a musical play.

"The Ham Tree" is staged in three acts and four scenes showing the Traveler's Rest, a country hotel at Marion, S. C., a water tank on the P. D. Q. R. R., near Dover, Del., a wood near the railroad track, and a drawing room in Mrs. Nickjebacker's Fifth Avenue Palace.

Scene From the Comic Opera "Red Feather" at the Opera House Next Tuesday Evening.

"THE RED FEATHER" COMING.

Now for a real comic opera with a score of superior worth, artists who can sing, and a conductor to bring out the beauties of the composition. For libretto, a story that is tangible and meriting consideration has been supplied by the author. It is "Red Feather," the gorgeous Ziegfeld Opera company production of Reginald De Koven and Charles Klein's romantic comic opera that will be the attraction at the Opera house next Friday. The company that Manager Joseph M. Gaites has organized with Cheridah Simpson at the head, numbers sixty people. The production is said to be most lavish and the costumes sumptuous. The Countess Hilda von Draga, the story goes, is engaged in a plot to place a pretender upon the throne of Romancia. The pretender needs funds and the lady to aid him takes to the road in male attire and becomes the redoubtable highwayman, Red Feather. The captain of the royal guards, who is Hilda's lover, is compelled by the crown prince, also in love with the countess, to attempt the capture of Red Feather, not knowing the connection between the bandit and his sweetheart. In the end the captain captures Red Feather and answers for the future good behavior of the masquerader by wedding the countess. At the same time the pretender wins the throne, the crown prince who is the villain of the tale, is foiled and all ends happily.

DOROTHY VERNON OF HADDON HALL.

The delightful atmosphere of the days of "Good Queen Bess," with historic Haddon Hall as a background, will pervade the Opera house when Miss Alberta Gallatin opens her local starring engagement in "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall" on next Saturday evening. As is well known the production, which is under the direction of Ernest Shipman, presents in dramatic form Charles Major's delightful romance of the Elizabethan era, the story which already has charmed innumerable readers. In the preparation of the production no expense has been spared and not a detail has been overlooked, and when the last line is spoken on the opening night, the curtain will have fallen upon one of the most complete productions, not only in point of interpretation but also in the matter of scenic detail that has ever been seen in this city.

The dramatization of the novel was intrusted to Paul Kester, whose work in preparing for stage use Mr. Major's "When Knighthood Was In Flower" is known. The play is full of lively action, spirited dialogue and the climaxes are said to be highly exciting.

A Scene From "The Ham Tree" the Attraction at the Opera House Tuesday Evening.

THE DRAMA IN ICELAND.

From the Boston Herald.

The drama flourishes in Iceland. The one theater is in the town of Reikjavik, of which the population is approximately 3,000. This theater receives a subsidy of about $600 from the city, and as much from the Icelandic parliament. From October to April there are performances three times a week. An uncommon success is a run of seven nights. The dramas given are those of Ibsen and other Danish writers of high repute. The salaries of the actors average about $2 apiece for each performance. Their most esteemed actor is Christian Thorogrimison. It is not a tempting field for European stars seeking fame and fortune—not a competitor of the United States in this particular.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
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CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

LEIBERG AS A FIREBUG

TRIED TO BURN THE DEPOT AT GILLETT.

Detected Few Days Before Las Animas Murder in Attempt to Destroy Station.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 6.—Another chapter in the eventful career of Lawrence Leiberg, the insane youth who was lynched by a masked mob at Las Animas for the murder of Henry Lauvermeyer, near there, has been brought to light at Gillett, a station on the Midland Terminal in this district. According to F. M. Wright, agent at that place, he recognizes Leiberg as the same youth who attempted to burn the depot at that place after his release from jail here.

In face of the developments since the hanging of Leiberg, including the reports from Provo, Utah, to the effect that the youth believed he had been commanded by the Almighty to destroy the world by fire, the story is generally credited. Wright says that it was about 9 o'clock when the young man appeared at Gillett and occupied a place in the waiting room at the depot.

The agent shortly afterward went to his supper and on returning noticed black smoke rolling from the windows and doors of the building. On arrival he discovered that the stove was white hot, the woodwork in the room smoking and about to break into flame and the young stranger still attempting to put more coal and wood into the stove, which was already brimful.

"What are you trying to do?" cried Wright. "Get warm," was the pert reply. The youth's clothing was even scorched; the agent says, and it was with much difficulty that he succeeded in making him desist. His peculiar actions had rather frightened Wright, and it was not until Charles Barnes, a merchant there, came into the place that he felt safe in enforcing his commands.

After the apparent spell had worn off, Leiberg retired to a corner of the room and started to snooze. Curiosity prompted Wright and Barnes to question him regarding his movements and learned that he was en route to the coast with the hope of eventually working his way back to Sweden.

He said that he had walked to Gillett from Cameron, where he went after being released from jail at Cripple Creek. Asked for what reason he was in jail, the young man said: "Oh, I smashed a section boss and they gave me ninety days." He said that he wished he could get in some country where "a man could have a scrap once in a while without being arrested."

The agent says that from a sullen and apparently mean mood Leiberg would suddenly grow happy and talkative. After being left by Barnes and Wright he began to sing "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," and had an unusually sweet voice, the men say.

Wright, hardened by his experience with tramps, which he daily comes in contact with in his capacity as agent, was touched by the song and offered the lad his supper, but he refused, saying that a few apples would be sufficient. The agent told him to help himself, and just then the eastbound train pulled in and, according to Wright, "he hit the bumpers or some such degree of accommodation and was gone."

CATARRH of the BLADDER
SANTAL MIDY
Relieves all Discharges in 24 HOURS
MIDY

The Big Semi-Annual

CLEARANCE SALE

STARTS TODAY

The biggest and best bargains—we ever offered at this season. Every winter garment must be sold.

Robbins

EAT EGGS A CENTURY OLD

Although the manufacture of an artificial egg as a successful commercial production with practical uses has been pronounced impossible by chemists and scientists, attention is now being drawn to perfecting some chemical process by which natural eggs can be preserved in good condition for great lengths of time. Tinned eggs, limed eggs, cold-storage eggs and eggs kept in water-glass and other chemical compounds are maintained as important trade secrets. Now a big company has been formed in New York by which hard-boiled eggs can be preserved in clay and charcoal, the exact formula being a secret with the management of the company. The first people who found out the value of preserving eggs in times of great production were the Chinese.

The Chinese have preserved hard-boiled eggs in clay preparations for ages. Some of these eggs are related to have been kept for hundreds of years and still been capable of being used. The eggs are boiled for hours and then, while hot, they are molded about with a certain kind of Chinese clay. The clay hardens within a few hours and assumes the appearance of pumice stone. They are packed in bags and wrapped about with green corn husks. They will keep for years and years, certainly; and it is claimed for a century, if wanted. When such eggs are opened it is found that the yolks have turned a light green, while the white portions have turned very dark, almost black in many cases. When these are chopped up fine and mixed with sauces they are said to act as well and be as good to eat as fresh-boiled eggs.

Experiments are now being tried in this country to go the Chinese one better in the art of preserving eggs. They are now trying to find some means of keeping the color right. If this is done the restaurants can use millions of preserved eggs and cut the price down enormously. A dark, heavy clay used recently is claimed to preserve the proper color of the yolk and white of the eggs.

AMERICAN AUTOS FOR FAR EAST

Daily Consular and Trade Reports quotes an American mechanical engineer of Singapore as saying that in Singapore, the Straits Settlements, Federated Malay states and the islands of Sumatra, Java and Borneo the motor car trade is yet in its infancy. In Singapore there are at present about sixty passenger machines and fifteen to twenty freight carrying lorries. Only one or two American cars are in use there, the balance being entirely English and French.

American deliveries or shipments are too uncertain. A cable brings English or French machines on the first boat out. Freight rates from New York are too high. The autos now in Singapore are mostly owned by doctors, other professional men and some few motor enthusiasts. The field, uncanvassed for years, has not yet been thoroughly gone over, nor the right parties seen. It needs American firms (several there) to sell American autos. Foreign firms give selling preference to machines made in their own countries.

The field in Singapore is extensive. Roads are excellent, entirely macadamized. In no case are they less than sixty feet wide. The auto freight carrying business will be large. The demand in Singapore is increasing.

The auto demand is also growing extensively in the Federated Malay states, and in Sumatra and the other islands near Singapore. The Chinese and natives take to motoring very kindly. The English and French prefer to drive English and French cars, but they are the small end of the population. Extra parts can be locally made. The favorite car is a four-seated 10 to 12-horsepower, double cylinder. Gasoline from Sumatra is cheap.

In all the territory named, railway facilities are very poor. The rich natives, and they are many, are in prime condition to buy automobiles. American prices must be lowered somewhat to help pay the high freights, or lower freight rates secured.

Further details are available on application to the bureau of manufactures, Washington, D. C.

WHY

should your baby suffer? When he is fretful and restless, don't experiment on him and use any old thing your neighbor recommends. Buy a bottle of White's Cream Vermifuge, greatest known worm medicine and cure for all children's diseases. It is mild in its action, builds up the system, makes thin, puny babies fat. Mrs. J. C. Smith, Tampa, Fla., writes: "My baby was thin and sickly, could not retain its food and cried all night. I used one bottle of White's Cream Vermifuge and in a few days baby was laughing, happy and well." Sold by the Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co.

"HUGGING SET TO MUSIC."

A Couple Upon the Floor Gets as Closely Together as Possible Is So Everywhere.

From the Kansas City Journal.

"The dances of today have degenerated until they are little better than hugging matches."

So says a dancing master of this city, and he should be one to know, because he has spent the greater part of a lifetime teaching dancing steps. Gray hairs are coming to his head, and he begins to feel his age. He talked a few days ago of what dancing used to be, and what it is now.

"It's just a plain, busy hugging bee—the dance today," he said. "The young men get a half-Nelson on their girls and hug and hug until they're hugged out. Why, if they had to work three hours as hard as [illegible] they'd think they had the hardest job on earth. They'd ask for a raise in pay and shorter hours. They'd want to organize a union for the protection of their downtrodden class.

The Women Like It.

"Understand me, I'm talking of every class of dancers. Go to fashionable society affairs, and you'll see the same hugging—a little more artistic, perhaps, but they're just the same. I've heard girls say, 'Why, Mr. So and So holds you just as close, and he's a lovely dancer.' You see, the 'huggee' is in for the game, too. Have you ever seen two persons doing the modern waltz? Ever note their positions?

"In the first place, the young man puts his right arm around the girl just as far as he can 'put.' He grasps her left hand, pulls it over his left shoulder, they lean forward, and as the music starts they sort of brace their shoulders together and glide out on the floor. She rests her chin upon him while he hugs.

"Ye gods! think of it. Why, fifty years ago if a young man had dared to dance that way he'd have been shot. Society would have shunned him. The doors of all good homes would have been locked against him. But now, today, he's invited to come to the best of them, and he hugs to his heart's content. Why, the kind of dances danced shows the degeneration. When did you see them dance one of the old time polkas, the gallop or gavotte? Even the lively quadrille? Not recently. It's the waltz, the two-step and once in a great, great while the schottische.

Hugging to Music.

"The waltz and the two-step, the two great American hugging-to-music dances, take up the time. No other dance affords the opportunities, hence no other dance is danced.

"The two-step is just as bad as the waltz, only the dancers have to be more careful with their feet. It's easier to get 'em tangled. It's a jumping dance, where they jump together and hug as they go. The two-step is popular, too, because so many of the pretty pieces of 'catchy' popular music are written in 'two-step time.' The dance first sprung into prominence about the time of the Spanish-American war, when so many persons looked upon it as a military dance, and when so many snappy pieces of instrumental music were written.

"But it's a dance in which frequently the same position is assumed as for the waltz. He puts his right arm around her, just as high up her back as he can reach. He draws her left arm up in a little knot, and as they 'balance all' they get the swing together and off they go, bumping this one, shoving that one. Their bodies sway in unison, and the swinging air of the music increases their delight. The music makes them forget. Were they to dance as long without it, they would be panting for breath. And they do grow tired, but they don't feel the effects until after it's over.

How It Ought to Be Done.

"No, sir, something has to be done to correct our dances. If it isn't they will fall into bad ways, and some day be discarded. That's the tendency. When the young man learns in a waltz to only half encircle the young woman's waist with his right arm, hold her right hand nearly at arm's length from his body, and when the young woman learns to let her left hand lie loosely on the young man's sleeve, then they will dance as they should dance. But if they continue making movements which are a sort of a combination between a can-can and a cake walk, they'll see dancing abandoned.

"How I'd like to see the old quadrille, the polka, the mazurka, the Maryland, the Rockaway, the military gallop and the old Highland gavotte revived and danced with the pleasure they afforded in olden days. The dancers enjoyed them just as much and the dances were a million times more refined."

The dancing master says he teaches his pupils the proper positions to take. "But if they want to enter the hugging game," he says, "I tell them to go in and go as far as they like."

OSTRICHES, AFTER HARD EXPERIENCE, YIELD MILLIONS

A Lucrative Industry Situated Near Los Angeles.

From the Los Angeles Examiner.

Ostrich feather manufacturing and ostrich farming is one of the unique commercial pursits of southern California.

Practically all of the ostrich decorations used by the femininity of America are produced in the southwest. The industry and its history is interesting. Thousands of the gigantic African birds, some of them trained to work in harness and saddle, thrive and produce wealth in feathers on farms in southern California and Arizona.

From 1882 to 1887 domesticated African ostriches were brought in groups to California. The first shipment was that by Dr. Protheroe of Elizabethtown, South Africa, who organized a company of American investors in San Francisco. Dr. Sketchley, also a practical ostrich farmer from South Africa, became manager of these pioneer birds. After conveying the ostriches around California, from Fullerton to Red Bluff, and experimenting in various localities with indifferent success, the company found it advisable to introduce the ostriches to the sheriff's auctioneer, and they were segregated among various owners, all of whom finally found their experience increased and their assets diminished. The birds did not multiply as rapidly as they do in Africa, and for the ostrich feathers no local demand could be obtained. The twenty-four ostriches brought by Dr. Protheroe in 1882 had not quadrupled in the first four years of their California existence, whereas in Africa domesticated pairs have been known to hatch ninety in one year.

Beginning Industry Near San Diego.

Then certain Maine capitalists sent a Mr. Johnson to Africa to study the British cultivation of ostriches. In 1884 Johnson imported twenty-five ostriches and established headquarters at Fallbrook, near San Diego. Mr. Bentley, manager for Mr. Johnson, after varying the annual increase of ostriches, in 1894 bought the half of the flock. The balance were sent to Antwerp, where they were sold to the noted lion-tamer and wild animal dealer, Hagenbeck. Bentley then adjourned with his ostriches to San Diego, where he established a tourist exhibition farm or ostrich menagerie near the great Coronado hotel. He continued until about 1900, when he moved the birds to the northeastern part of San Diego township, induced a street railway company to participate in the business, and now operates a combined exhibition and breeding farm.

Dr. Sketchley retired from the management of the San Francisco company on the approach of the sheriff's sale, and himself went to Africa with F. Burkitt, a retired merchant of London, who had decided to spend his declining days on the sunny mesas of California. They brought [illegible] established an exhibition farm at Los Feliz Rancho, a short distance northwest of Los Angeles. A ranch was purchased by Burkitt from Griffith J. Griffith on instalments, but the English partners disagreed and the ostrich flock was divided. Burkitt, with his fortune gone, shot a load of birdshot into the abdomen of G. J. Griffith and committed suicide with a revolver.

C. L. Denison purchased Burkitt's ostriches and started an ostrich farm at Pasadena, then moved to Seventh and Broadway, Los Angeles, and rented a space for $15 a month for an ostrich farm. This latter space is now worth half a million dollars. Denison finally traveled east and exhibited the ostriches and ended by selling them to menageries.

In 1887 Edwin Cawston, another wealthy Englishman, entered the local ostrich industry, bringing forty-four birds from Africa. He established a menagerie at Washington Gardens, on Main street, Los Angeles. After two years of this exhibition it was observed the African imports were dying.

Cawston then moved to Norwalk, sixteen miles from Los Angeles, and there pursued the humble avocation of ostrich farmer until 1897, when he started a show farm at South Pasadena. By this time he surveyed a family of 200 ostriches, not one of which had accompanied him across the restless Atlantic. Until 1904 Cawston and his ostriches were mainly supported by remittances from England, for the admission fees were small, the sales of feathers infrequent, and nobody appeared interested.

The women of the land responded to an extensive campaign of advertising by California ostrich farmers, and now Cawston is a millionaire, a company conducting his immense business while he spends a luxurious retirement in England and France.

Ostrich farms exist at San Diego, Whittier, Pasadena, Riverside, San Jose and Arizona, all of which are doing a good business.

Experiments with incubators have resulted in an increased ostrich progeny, much of which has been transferred to Arizona, where the largest ostrich farms in America now exist, the ostrich population there now numbering about 2,000 ostriches.

THEY LIVE UPON EGG YOLKS.

From the Kansas City Star.

A negro family in Kansas City lives mostly upon the yolks of eggs, which cost it nothing.

The head of the family is a porter in a saloon where a great many gin fizzes are sold. In making a gin fizz only the white of the egg is used, and the yolk is thrown away. This porter saw all these egg yolks going to waste. With the consent of the saloonkeeper, he provided a small tin bucket, and now the bartenders puts the discarded egg-yolks into it. When the porter goes home each night he carries the egg yolks with him. Often he has from four to eight dozen of them.

"We eat 'em fried, boiled, poached, scrambled, and in custards," he said. "Don't never have to buy no meat in my house."

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Painters and laborers to exchange work for lots; part cash paid. The Hastings-Allen Realty and Building Co., No. 110 N. Tejon.

WANTED—500 men and boys to buy unredeemed overcoats from $1.50 to $15.00 at M. K. Myers licensed loan office. 25 E. Huerfano St. Phone 623.

WANTED—Carpenters and apprentice carpenters to exchange work for lots; part cash paid. Hastings-Allen Co., No. 110 N. Tejon.

SIX weeks instruction in traveling salesmanship. Position guaranteed upon completion. Bradstreet System, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Men with teams to exchange work for lots; part cash paid. The Hastings Allen Co., 110 N. Tejon.

WHY not qualify for a better position by attending night school? Land Business College, 211 Hagerman building.

CARPENTER wanted. C. E. Maddocks, 21½ Pike's Peak Ave.

WANTED—Bell boy. Elk hotel.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—Ladies to learn and assist in a new and fascinating line of decorating work. No experience necessary. Work taken home; good pay. Call at once at 121 S. Weber St. and investigate.

GOOD sewing machines for rent by week or month. J. F. Hooten Music Co., 11 N. Tejon St. Phone Main 1270.

APPRENTICE to learn ladies tailoring; neat sewer; part pay. Safirch, Alta Vista.

WANTED—A cook. Apply the Day Nursery, 822 S. Tejon.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Call after 10 a. m. 124 N. Nevada.

WANTED—Girl for general house work; must be good cook. 1519 N. Nevada.

WANTED—First-class laundress. Inquire C. A. Baldwin, Broadmoor.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1216 Washington ave.

WANTED—A good girl for general house work. 318 E. San Rafael St.

Employment bureau, 204 DeGraff Bldg., 118 N. Tejon. Mrs. J. Rhind. Phone 565-B.

APPRENTICE girl to learn tailoring. C. E. Maddocks, 21½ Pike's Peak Ave.

WANTED—Competent woman for general house work. 814 E. Platte.

WORKING housekeeper; small wages; no objection child over 10. A-116, Gazette.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—Sewing at home by day; best references. 25 E. Las Animas.

WANTED—Day work. Phone 1477.

WASHINGS done at 122 W. Kiowa.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—2 carloads of furniture at once. All kinds and descriptions. Highest cash prices paid. What have you? Phone 1131. Money.

WANTED—A secondhand visible typewriter; send sample of work and lowest price. A-106, Gazette office.

WASHING and cleaning for Thursday, Friday and Saturday. 510 E. Pike's Peak.

[illegible] ing done at reduced prices. 451 West Uintah.

WANTED—Lady's bicycle; must be cheap. 325 West Pike's Peak Ave.

CASH paid for household furniture. Write or call. Bragdon, 32 N. Nevada.

TO EXCHANGE—Pieces of furniture on a [illegible] trunk. Gazette A-100.

CASH paid for men's clothing. Write or call 13½ E. Huerfano St.

FOR SALE—RANCHES.

ARE YOU LOOKING

For a ranch or a tract of land? If you are not, you should be, and if you are, don't lose any time, but come in at once and look over our list. We are selling land all the time and our list is constantly changing. Consequently, if you have been here once and we did not have just what you wanted, come again. We will mention just a few of the many places we have.

160 a., 16 mi. from Colo. Springs, for $3,000. This place is highly improved. There is some cattle and all the farming implements to go with the place.

640 a., 22 mi. from Colorado Springs. Part of this place is irrigated; good young orchard and plenty of open range. We can make you a close price on this ranch.

320 a., 30 mi. from Colorado Springs; good 7-r. house and plenty of good stables, sheds, corrals, etc; good windmill.

160 a. east of here for $1,000. Another 160 for $850. 80 a. for $500. These places are all well fenced.

We also have two tracts of land in Kansas that we can make a very reasonable price on considering the way land is selling in that section of the country. This land is all fenced and is well located.

THE MORATH INVESTMENT CO., LAND AGENTS.
Established nearly a quarter of a century. 26-27 Exchange Bank Block.

CLEANING AND PRESSING.

A GOOD investment. For $1 per month we sponge and press your suit each week. Call for and deliver.
THE PANTATORIUM.
17 E. Bijou. Phone 525.

STORAGE AND TRANSFER.

MOVING furniture and pianos our specialty. Phone us when you expect to send goods by freight. We can send your goods with other lots and save you money. Smith Storage and Transfer Co. Phone 100.

PIKE'S Peak Moving and Storage Co., 123 E. Bijou. Phone 160. S. L. Kellerman.

TO RENT—UNFUR. ROOMS.

ONE to five unfurnished rooms. 614 E. Boulder. Phone Main 1213.

LOST.

GOLD bracelet, set with 3 diamonds; initials "L. A. S." engraved inside. Finder return to 1033 Arcadia. Reward.

SMALL male burro; light color; brown marks. Paul Hamilton, 419 S. Conejos.

WILL party who took package from 201 S. Tejon call at Gazette for reward.

LOST—At the Antlers, Monday night, a gold bracelet. Reward. Telephone 104.

FOUND.

FOUND—A place to get all the money on any kind of security and big loans at special low rates, at M. K. Myers' Loan office, 29 E. Huerfano street. Phone 623-Black.

FOUND—Gent's wheel. Inquire Janitor, First Presbyterian Church.

CLAIRVOYANT.

MRS. SAMPSON, the noted medium; readings daily; meetings Sunday evenings. 113½ East Pike's Peak, Barnes Building, Upstairs.

MRS. HENDRICKS, clairvoyant and palmist. Readings daily. 20 E. Pike's Peak.

MRS. THOMPSON, clairvoyant, 50c and $1.00. Hours 9 to 9. 26 S. Nevada.

TO RENT—RANCHES.

40 ACRES 3 miles from Denver; unimproved; good poultry or dairy ranch; very low rent; take work. Address A-86, Gazette.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR RENT—Barn. 409 North Tejon street.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

CARRIAGES and wagons repaired at lowest prices. Rubber tires a specialty. All work guaranteed. Hemenway's Carriage and Repair Shop. 25 S. Cascade.

FOR SALE or trade, 1 horse, wgt. 1,000; 1 bay driving horse, wgt. 1,000; one good 1,100-lb. worker, and two wide-tire wagons. 17 E. Vermijo. Geo. P. Sewell.

WANTED—Horse to keep for feed; good care, light driving, responsible. Phone 863. Store 833 N. Institute.

ONE good work mare, eight yrs. old; also one saddle pony 5 yrs. old. 336 Mesa Road.

FOR SALE—1 span of young mules. 221 W. Cheyenne Road.

MUSICAL.

FOR laundry or sewing will give vocal or instrumental lessons. Address A-115, Gazette.

FRED EKENGREN, Piano Tuner, 717½ East Boulder. Phone 1688.

FOR RENT OFFICES.

FOR RENT—Ground floor office space. The Hastings-Allen Co., No. 110 N. Tejon.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

SUITE of three rooms, furnished for housekeeping, on first floor, with all modern conveniences; also separate rooms with housekeeping privileges. 325 N. Weber.

ATTRACTIVE flat; modern; suitable for 2 or 3 gentlemen or ladies; rooms cared for; very cheap for winter. A-111, Gazette.

STRICTLY modern furnished sleeping rooms, well heated; five minutes walk from city; $8 month. 316 N. Cascade.

PLEASANT rooms, well heated; electric light and bath. Prices reasonable. 211 N. Cascade.

THE LACLEDE—Nice, warm rooms; cheapest in city; transients. 223½ E. Pike's Peak.

CHOICE rooms; newly papered and furnished; modern; walking distance. 627 [illegible]

LARGE, clean rooms; complete for housekeeping; electric lights and bath. 15 S. Wahsatch. Phone 1827.

TWO front rooms; modern conveniences; Special rates for the winter. 313 E. Kiowa.

$10.00 PER month, room on first floor; house well heated; kitchen privileges. 415 E. Pike's Peak.

NEWLY furnished room, sunny and large; reasonable. Call mornings. 226 E. St. Vrain.

FOUR nicely furnished rooms, housekeeping; modern except heat. 14 S. Wahsatch.

FURNISHED housekeeping rooms; light, heat, gas; plenty hot water. 426 E. Platte.

TWO neat, clean, modern furnished rooms for housekeeping; cheap. 25 S. Wahsatch Ave.

TWO or three furnished rooms for housekeeping; private toilet; hot and cold water in kitchen. 724 N. Nevada Ave.

15 N. NEVADA—Rooms on first and second floors, with or without housekeeping privileges.

FURNISHED rooms or light housekeeping rooms. 227 N. Cascade ave.

THREE cozy housekeeping rooms; modern; heat, gas, bath. 326 E. Yampa.

TO RENT—Small, south bedroom, steam heat; reasonable. 111 E. Boulder.

FOR RENT—4 furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 313 N. Pitkin St.

Nicely furnished room with private bath; also small room. 312 N. Nevada.

PICTURES AND FRAMES.

ANTIQUE furniture upholstering, cabinet making in finest, artistic manner. Frederick Roller, 510 N. Tejon. Phone 1068-B.

FOR RENT—UNFUR. HOUSES.

7-ROOMED modern house on Lincoln Ave., $22.50.
5-roomed cottage on Lincoln Ave., $10.00.
4-roomed cottage on N. 15th St., $8.00.
3-roomed cottage on West Pike's Peak, $10.00.
WARNER & MILLER,
1012 Colo. Ave.

FOR RENT.
EIGHT ROOM house, bath and pantry, modern, unfurnished or partly furnished, nice location, east side; one room reserved. Winkler, Davis & Curtis, 105 E. Kiowa street.

FOR RENT.
Lake and ice house for rent at Green Mountain Falls. Address Town Clerk of that town.

8 ROOMS, modern, close in..........$30
6 rooms, modern, north..........20
MATTHEW KENNEDY,
113 E. Kiowa St.

THREE large rooms; bath; lights; good range; phone downstairs. 836 East Kiowa.

FOR RENT—House of 8 rooms, bath, stable; all modern conveniences; in fine condition. 1424 N. Nevada Ave.

633 E. Boulder, 8 rooms, furnace, range, bath, $30. Apply G. C. Holden & Son, 1121 N. Nevada. Phone Main 1815.

6-ROOM modern; 418 East Yampa, between car lines; $20; south front.

FOR RENT—14-room modern house. 712 N. Tejon. Inquire 117 E. Vermijo.

FOR RENT—Six-room house, modern. Apply 19 E. Platte.

NICE five-room cottage, Walnut St.; rent $10. Call 430 West Uintah.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES

MODERN ten-room house; corner; south front; Wood Ave.; special rate for eight months or less. Hastings-Allen Co., 110 N. Tejon St.

SMALL cottage, nicely furnished for housekeeping; rent reasonable. 911 S. Wahsatch.

THREE-ROOM, modern except heat; also two-room furnished. 24 S. Wahsatch.

4-ROOM modern furnished flat, $15; also rooms, $4 to $8. 2026 N. Tejon.

6-ROOM house, furnished or unfurnished. 416 N. Walnut St. Phone Red 41.

TO RENT—A large three-room cottage, furnished and clean. 1011 N. Wahsatch.

TENT for housekeeping, $4.00 per month. 516 N. Nevada Ave.

4-ROOM cottage, cheap, inside. 221 East Cucharras. Apply 24 Boulder Crescent.

FOR RENT—4-room cottage, $12, lights. Phone 1565. 531 East Bijou street.

FURNISHED 5-room, brick cottage. 736 E. Uintah St., to small family.

FOR RENT—Five-roomed modern furnished cottage. 540 E. Platte.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

THE North Side Inn, 409 N. Tejon. Mrs. E. D. Fox, Prop. First-class rooms and board. Strictly modern. Good service.

ROOMS AND BOARD—Table board. Mrs. Walter A. Dunan, 117 N. Nevada.

M'GREGOR INN—25 W. Bijou. Rooms, with or without board.

SUNNY rooms, with board, also sleeping tent. 109 North Weber.

ROOMS and board; reasonable rates. 416 N. Nevada.

OSTEOPATHY.

DR. G. W. PAULY and wife, graduates Still's college, Kirksville, Mo., 201-3 De Graff Bldg., 113 N. Tejon. Phone Red 1273. Best equipped office, best of service. [illegible]

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

MAKE OFFER. Owner away; 5-r. cottage, north; also irrigated ranch. 323 W. Kiowa.

FOR SALE—Seven-room house, full lot, No. 1019 North Weber street.

A BARGAIN at 312 W. Monument in a 5-room cottage. Make your own terms.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

$350.00 EVERETT piano, large size, used but little, for $225.00 cash; also good organ for $12.00 cash. Bird Piano Co., 11 North Tejon street.

MANITOU mineral water delivered daily; 24 quart tickets, $1. L. M. Hunt. Orders taken at Robinson's Drug Store. Phone 4.

FOR SALE—A billiard table, with all fixtures. Can be seen at 1822 North Cascade. [illegible] German Block.

FOR SALE—Phonograph; Edison grand and phonograph; 48 records; morning glory horn; $25. Inquire J. D. [illegible] 823 Lincoln Ave.

$150 CASH buys a $350 Schaeffer piano. Very little use. Bird Piano Co., 11 N. Tejon St.

FOR SALE—High grade secondhand piano, in excellent condition. Fremont Music Co., 128 N. Tejon.

$65 HOME Comfort range, nearly new, $35. 834 Lincoln Ave.

$400, a Steinway parlor grand piano in good condition. 1701 N. Nevada.

OLD papers 25c hundred. At Gazette office.

DESKS, large safe, typewriter, other office furniture. Room 34, P. O. Bldg.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—Complete furniture and furnishings of five-room house, cheap. Address A. 17. Anderson, 705 S. Nevada.

AN excellent Domestic sewing machine for $15; other furniture. 316 East Platte.

MONEY TO LOAN.

DO YOU NEED MONEY?
THEN SEE US
THE STAR LOAN CO.

For, if you have permanent employment we have it for you just on your note.
NO MORTGAGES necessary.
NO PUBLICITY for you.
EASY terms, EASY payments, LIBERAL DISCOUNT if paid before due.
MONEY ON CHATTELS.
Room 25, First Nat'l Bank Bldg. Phone 573.

MONEY to loan at lowest rates.
NO DELAY.
Insurance written in companies of undisputed financial standing.
W. W. WILLIAMSON,
Tel. 476. 27 N. Tejon St.

WANTED TO LOAN—$2,000 on good real estate security; lowest rates; will loan $1,000 if desired. Call mornings, 9 o'clock.
NORTON INVESTMENT CO.,
Suite 26-27 Midland Block.

$25 TO $500 on furniture, pianos, horses, cattle; lowest rates. 55 Bank Bldg.

DRESSMAKING.

FIRST-CLASS seamstress desires sewing. Prices reasonable to introduce work. Phone West 54-A.

LADY'S suits made at eastern prices; also remodeling. 329 N. El Paso St.

CARPETS AND RUGS.

FLUFF rugs made from old carpets. G. Odabashian, 436 E. Kiowa. Phone 1377.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank Building association for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the association, in the First National bank, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1907, at 3 o'clock p. m.
HERMAN C. JOY, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.
Colorado Springs, Dec. 8, 1906.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Title and Trust Company, for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 119 East Pike's Peak avenue, Colorado Springs, Colorado, at 3 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, January 10, 1907.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 29th day of December, 1906, and will reopen on the day after the final adjournment of the meeting.
W. R. WATERTON,
Assistant Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Savings bank of Colorado Springs will be held at the office of the bank, in Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 11th, 1907, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. P. EVANS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NO. 35.
Amount, $45,000.00. Total to date, $1,590,000.
Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of three (3) cents per share has been declared upon all outstanding stock of the Vindicator Consolidated Gold Mining company.
Payable January 25th, 1907, to stockholders of record January 15th, 1907.
By order of the Board of Directors.
F. J. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
The International Trust company, Denver, Colorado, Transfer Agents.

DIVIDEND NO. 26.
Amount, $39,127.56. Total, $762,537.85.
Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of three (3) cents per share has been declared upon the outstanding stock of the Mary McKinney Mining company, payable January 25, 1907, to stockholders of record January 15, 1907.
The transfer books will close at 12 o'clock, noon, January 15, 1907, and reopen January 26, 1907.
By order of the Board of Directors.
T. J. FOX, Secretary.
Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, January 5, 1907.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Consolidated Mining and Milling Co., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting will be held in the offices of the company at Cheyenne, Wyoming, at 1 o'clock a. m., January 23d, 1907.
J. J. [illegible]IGRE, Secretary.
Colorado Springs, Colo.

TO TRADE.

FOR TRADE.
Two thousand acres of land in the Fountain valley. Will trade for Denver property or Colorado Springs property. Five-room house, horse and buggy. This property has a small incumbrance, or will trade for a good piano. S. P. Johnson, Real Estate, Loan and Insurance, 24 N. Tejon St.

FOR TRADE—Will trade business property in Colo. Spgs. for improved or unimproved in Denver. What have you? P. O. Box 2?9, Denver.

TO TRADE—Typewriter for up-to-date bicycle, with coaster brake, etc.; visible writer, in good condition. A-112, Gazette.

A NEW, modern four-roomed cottage for larger house; cash difference. Phone 1707.

TO TRADE—[illegible]-room house and lot in [illegible] W. H. Scofield, 123 E. Huerfano.

[illegible] ACRES improved land near Peyton to trade for house and lot. J. H. Griffin, 319 E. Caramillo.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Stop using poisonous drugs; employ natural methods to gain health and strength. We cure or relieve all cases of stomach, liver troubles, weak lungs, heart, kidneys or back, constipation, rheumatism, gout, etc. Consult Prof. Max Kuhn, 127 E. Pike's Peak Ave. Phone 391.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE.

No. NORTH, FOR DENVER
16 From Ouray, Gunnison, Salida, Leadville and Glenwood.......... 4:30 pm
6—From Salt Lake & Pac. Coast.... 8:23 am
12—From St. Louis, K. C., Pueblo 10:15 am
2—From St. Louis & Pac. Coast.. 2:?6 pm
10—From Pueblo and Canon City... 2:27 pm
14—From Trinidad and Pueblo .... 6:15 pm
4—From Salt Lake & Pac. Coast .. 7:20 pm

SOUTH AND WEST FROM DENVER
15—For Ouray, Gunnison, Salida, and Leadville.......... 12:15 am
5—For Salt Lake & Pac. Coast ... 11:05 am
1 For Salt Lake, St. Louis and Pacific Coast.......... 12:10 pm
9—For Canon City and Pueblo ... 4:10 pm
3—For Pueblo, Alamosa, Durango 5:30 pm
11—For Kan. City and St. Louis.. 6:25 pm
7—For Salt Lake & Pac. Coast.... 10:35 pm

MANITOU BRANCH TRAINS.
No. Lv. Colo. Sp'gs | No. Lv. Manitou.
43 .... 7:30 am | 44 .... 8:30 am
45 .... 12:10 am | 46 .... 11:30 am
47 .... 4:30 pm | 48 .... 8:25 am

COLORADO & SOUTHERN.

119 E. Pike's Peak Avenue.
Phone Main 161.
Effective Sunday, October 14.

NORTHBOUND.
No. 13 for Denver.......... 5:40 am
No. 5 for Denver.......... 6:55 am
No. 607 for Denver.......... 11:45 am
No. 1 for Denver.......... 1:35 pm
No. 601 for Denver.......... 3:45 pm
No. 3 for Denver.......... 6:15 pm
No. 11 for Denver.......... 7:05 pm

SOUTHBOUND.
No. 608 for Pueblo.......... 6:40 am
No. 4 for Pueblo.......... 10:20 am
No. 2 for Pueblo and south.......... 2:05 pm
No. 602 for Pueblo.......... 6:35 pm
No. 6 for Pueblo.......... 10:30 pm
G. H. LOGAN, Commercial Agent.

ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM.

No. LEAVE COLORADO SPRINGS.
No. 42—Rocky Mountain Limited, For Omaha and Chicago....10:10 am
No. 10—Eastern Fast Mail, for Kansas City.......... 2:30 pm
No. 28—Southeastern Express, for Kansas City, St. Louis and Southeast.......... 7:30 pm
No. 6—Eastern Express, for Omaha and Chicago.......... 9:10 pm
No. 5—For Pueblo.......... 8:25 am
No. 9—For Pueblo.......... 2:00 pm
No. 41 For Pueblo.......... 9:40 pm

ARRIVE AT COLORADO SPRINGS
No. 5—Colorado Express, from Chicago and Omaha.......... 7:50 am
No. 27—Western Express, from St. Louis, Kansas City and Southeast.......... 5:15 am
No. 29—Colorado Flyer, from Kansas City.......... 11:25 am
No. 9—For Pueblo.......... 11:25 am
No. 41—Rocky Mountain Limited, from Chicago and Omaha.. 9:40 pm
No. 42—From Pueblo.......... 10:30 am
No. 10—From Pueblo.......... 2:20 pm
No. 6—From Pueblo.......... 8:35 pm
All meals in dining cars. Through sleepers and chair cars on all trains.
W. W. WOOD, City Passenger Agent.
2 Pike's Peak Avenue.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY.

(MIDLAND ROUTE.)
Leave Colorado Springs:
No. 5—For Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Grand Junction, Salt Lake and Pacific Coast (A., T. & S. F.-C. & S. Depot).....11:55 am
No. 3—For Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Grand Junction, Salt Lake and Pacific Coast (A., T. & S. F.-C. & S. Depot)...[illegible] pm
No. 5—For Victor and Cripple Creek (D. & R. G. Depot)...... 6:25 pm
Arrive Colorado Springs.
No. 4—From Pacific Coast, Grand Junction, Glenwood, Aspen (A., T. & S. F.-C. & S. Depot) 6:25 pm
No. 6—From Grand Junction, Aspen, Glenwood, Leadville (A., T. & S. F.-C. S. depot)........ 5:20 am
No. 8—From Cripple Creek, Victor and Goss Point (D. & R. G. Depot).......... 10:12 am
C. S. BROWNE, General Agent.
No. 9 N. Tejon St.

SANTA FE.

October 16, 1906.
Union Station, East Pike's Peak Ave.
No. NORTH FOR DENVER.
5—From Chicago and California.. 5:55 am
10—From Colorado Midland.......... 5:40 am
607—Denver Express.......... 11:45 am
1—Colorado Flat Flyer.......... 1:30 pm
601—From Pueblo and East.......... 3:45 pm
3—Denver Express.......... 6:15 pm
11—From Colorado Midland.......... 7:?6 pm

EAST BOUND AND CALIFORNIA
608—For Chicago and Kan. City.... 5:40 am
4—Kansas City Flyer.......... 10:[illegible] am
12—To Colorado Midland Ry.......... 11:45 am
2—For Pueblo.......... 2:15 pm
602—California Ltd. and Chicago.. 6:35 pm
6—For Chicago K. C. El Paso..10:30 pm
16—To Colorado Midland Ry.......... 11:30 pm
C. C. HOYT,
18 N. Tejon St. City Pass. Agt.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive. Depart.
10:25 am—St. Louis Sedalia K. C., St. Joe, Atchison, Leavenworth, Wichita, and Hot Springs daily.......... 7:00 pm
1:35 pm—[illegible] St. Louis [illegible] K. C., [illegible] Leavenworth daily 10:00 pm

THE CRIPPLE CREEK ROAD.

Midland Terminal Ry.
Via Colo. Midland Out of Colo. Sp'gs.
No. WEST BOUND.
11—Leave Colorado Springs.......... 7:30 am
Arrive Cripple Creek.......... 10:10 am
EAST BOUND.
8—Leave Cripple Creek.......... 7:00 am
Arrive Colorado Springs.......... 11:[illegible] am

COLORADO SPRINGS & CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT RY.

(The Short Line.)
No. WEST BOUND.
3—Daily, leaves Colo. Springs [illegible]
Arrives Cripple Creek.......... [illegible]
EAST BOUND.
4—Daily, leaves Cripple Creek.... [illegible]
Arrives Colo. Springs.......... [illegible]
[illegible]

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Do not neglect your Eyes

Our Optical Department is equipped with the latest improved methods for the examination of the eye.

EXPERT OPTICIAN AT YOUR SERVICE.

LAUTERMAN

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.

Phone Black 732. 121 N. Tejon St.

DAILY WEATHER RECORD.

The following meteorological record is furnished by the Colorado College weather bureau for 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock p. m.

Temperature at 6 a. m.	33
Temperature at 12 m.	45
Temperature at 6 p. m.	46
Maximum temperature	53
Minimum temperature	32
Mean temperature	39
Max. bar. pres., inches, 6 a. m.	23.[illegible]
Min. bar. pres., inches, 6 p. m.	23.14
Mean vel. of wind per hour	5
Max. vel. of wind per hour	12
Relative humidity at noon	19
Dew point at noon	25
Precipitation in inches	0

City Briefs

Satisfied people wear Ashby's spectacles.

FINELY furnished rooms, Y. M. C. A.

FOR lawn covering vines and flowering shrubs, phone black 881.

DANCING SCHOOL—Every Monday and Friday night at Majestic hall.

FOR RENT—Well furnished 3-room cottage. If servant taken will rent cheap. Inquire at 8 West View Place.

HUMANE SOCIETY—The annual meeting of the Humane Society will be held in the trustees' room of Palmer hall at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

BAND CONCERT—The Elks band will give a concert at the Elks club this evening commencing at 8 o'clock. All members of the order and their lady friends are invited to attend.

REFORM LECTURE—Secretary W. E. Collett of the Colorado Prison association will deliver a free illustrated lecture on "Prison Reform," under the auspices of the Woman's club, in Perkins hall tonight.

SPECIAL SERVICES—Special gospel meetings will be held each evening this week at the First Presbyterian church beginning at 7:45 o'clock. At the service this evening the Rev. E. W. Work will deliver the sermon.

OFFICIALS TO DINE—Approximately thirty county officials, including all who have been in the service of the county for the last two years, will attend a dinner party in the Alta Vista hotel at 6 o'clock tonight.

CONDITION IS UNCHANGED—Judge Thomas Shideler, of 117 South Corona street, who was taken seriously ill a few days ago, passed a comfortable day yesterday, his condition remaining practically unchanged.

WOODCRAFT INSTALLATION—The installation of Colorado Springs circle No. 652, Women of Woodcraft, will be held in Woodmen hall at 7:30 o'clock tonight. Colorado City circle No. 745 will put on the floor work. All members are urged to be present.

SERVICES TODAY—Funeral will be held over the body of Mrs. Dora Coleman, in St. Mary's Catholic church, Colorado City, at 9 o'clock this morning. The Rev. Mr. Brinker will conduct the funeral. Interment will be in Fairview cemetery.

GOES TO GREELEY—The Rev. W. C. Wallace, pastor of the United Presbyterian church, will leave today for Greeley, where he will preach during the special evangelistic services to be held this week. Mr. Wallace expects to return to his pulpit next Sunday.

FUNERAL YESTERDAY — The funeral of A. Z. Lundgren, who died Saturday, was held yesterday afternoon from the undertaking rooms of Boyle & Son, 16 East Kiowa street. The Rev. Mr. Port officiated, interment being in Evergreen cemetery.

FUNERAL SERVICES—The funeral services of Lawrence Helium, who died at his home, 317 North Sheridan avenue, Saturday, will be held at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon from the family home. The Royal Neighbors of America and the Modern Woodmen of America will attend.

ANNUAL MEETING—The annual meeting of the El Paso County Horticultural society will be held at the home of the vice president, Dr. H. E. Gates, 314 East Willamette avenue, at 8 o'clock tomorrow night. Reports will be submitted and officers elected for the ensuing year.

PRAYER WEEK—The first of a series of prayer meetings, under the auspices of the Ninth district W. C. T. U., will be given in the M. E. church, South, tonight. Mrs. T. B. Thomas will be the leader, the subjects to be discussed being "Evangelism," "Sabbath Observance," "Systematic Giving," "S. S. and Y. P. Societies."

ZORBRIST IMPROVED—Charles L. Zobrist, who has been seriously ill at his home, 418 North Nevada avenue, with a complication of heart and liver trouble, was much improved yesterday. While he is still confined to his bed, his condition is such as to justify him in remaining in Colorado Springs, according to Mrs. Zobrist.

MINISTERS TO MEET—The Ministerial association, which has not met for several weeks, will hold a conference in the Y. M. C. A. rooms at 10:30 o'clock this morning. The address of the meeting will be by the Rev. E. H. Lilly of the East Side Presbyterian church, who will talk on "The Second Coming."

Attend the Fur Sale at Kirscliner's, until January 15. Twenty per cent off on all furs.

TUSCON THE OLDEST TOWN.

From the Los Angeles Times.

Dr. Alexander Craig of Tucson, Ariz., alleges that that city is older than St. Augustine, Fla., by thirteen years. He says:

"There can be no doubt that Tucson enjoys the distinction of being the oldest city in the United States. When that intrepid Spaniard, Melendez, discovered the coast of Florida, planted the standard of his country and founded the city of St. Augustine, in the year of our Lord 1565, Tucson was a struggling and growing pueblo and had been for thirteen years. This is not according to our text books on geography, but it is just as much a fact for all of that and the proof of it may be found in a stained and time-worn document of vellum, signed by their Catholic majesties, Ferdinand and Isabella, and countersigned by the viceroy of Mexico and General Coronado, who in the early part of 1552 raised the flag of Spain over the little Indian village of Tucson and laid the cornerstone of the first mission with his own hands. This important paper was lost to the public until about twelve years ago, when it was discovered by a mere accident among the archives of the ancient church of San Xavier, nine miles south of Tucson. As a matter of precaution it was forwarded to the library of Washington, D. C., where it now lies. This discovery gives the residents of Tucson the right to claim that their city is the oldest in the United States."

NAMES OF FRENCH WARSHIPS.

From the Westminster Gazette.

What is curious in the list of French ships of war now on the stocks is that not one of them is called after a warrior, whether naval or military, but that the patronymics of philosophers, and even of novelists, have been preferred.

The new ironclads are named after Danton, Mirabeau, Voltaire, Diderot, Condorcet and Vergniaud; the cruisers take the names of Victor Hugo, Jules Michelet, Edgar Quinet, Ernest Renan and Waldeck-Rousseau.

The most poetical names are those given to the new submarines. There are to be two Wasps among them; but there will also be an Emerald, an Opal, a Ruby, a Sapphire, a Topaz, a Turquoise, a Circe and a Calypso.

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"DRESS."

The January number of "Dress" makes its appearance in a charming cover by Stuart Travis. Mr. Travis's picture, one of his best works, is admirably reproduced and effectually set off with a gold border that adds splendor to the beautiful cover.

This number equals any of its predecessors in beauty, and excels them even in practical and helpful interest.

The new department entitled "Helpful Suggestions," will surely be welcomed by those who love to express their individual tastes in their gowns.

There are many more fashions than in the previous numbers, beautifully presented and in a practical and helpful manner.

Nothing that the fashionable woman should know is lacking from this number, for the whole range of the month's fashions are here.

The most elaborate creations of the great French masters, current fashions from the best American designers, and suggestions and hints for all possible adaptations of the mode to individual tastes.

The color plates are superb, each one is a veritable work of art.

The boudoir article is replete with suggestions for the dressing table and the new fashions in jewelry are shown; and the article on the subject tells of the latest fads and the return of earrings.

Children's fashions are charmingly presented by drawings and descriptions; and to every woman confronted with the ever-present, ever-changing problem of juvenile attire, an authoritative presentment of this subject cannot fail of interest.

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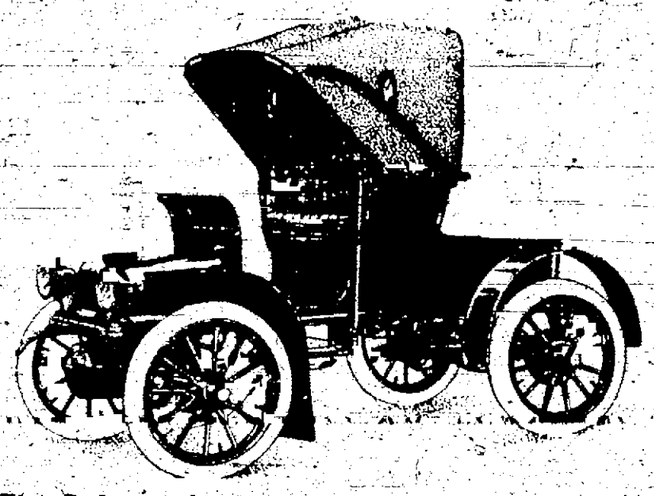

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